The Outlook

JULY 19, 1922

WAR AVERTED

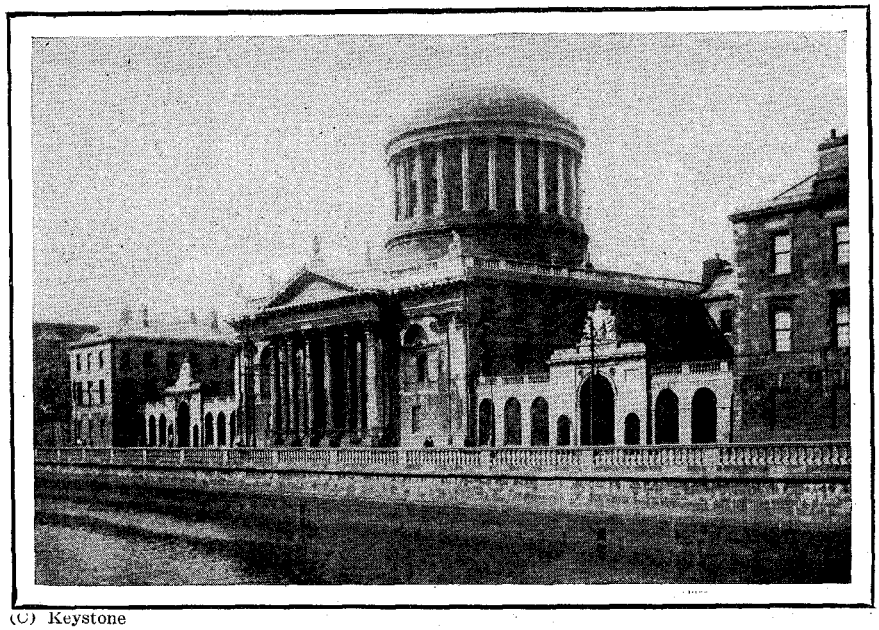
THE Chileans and Peruvians, although they took a little longer than some had expected, have ached an agreement in regard to arbi- ıtion of their Tacna-Arica differences. ıe acceptance on July 8 by the Chil- ns of the latest Peruvian proposal, oviding for the friendly intervention the United States in case the decision the arbiter is against the holding of a ebiscite to determine ownership of the puted provinces, brought the confer- ıce which has been in progress in ashington since May 15 to a virtual ıclusion. Only the final drafting of e protocol remained to be done, and ıat was not expected to take more than week and will not present any diffi- lties, as all the principles have now en agreed upon.

This means that in two months, ough the invitation extended by esident Harding to the two countries send their delegates to Washington through the informal good services ch Secretary Hughes has rendered in negotiations after the failure of the) delegations to reach a direct agree- ıt, there has been happily and suc- sfully solved a problem which for rty years past has been a source of sunderstanding and ill feeling be- en Chile and Peru and a threatened ırce of war and international friction South America.

he success of the conference in Wash- ton should add to the prestige of the ted States throughout Latin America d help to strengthen inter-American lations. There are other boundary putes in South America (between ıador, Peru, and Colombia; Bolivia d Paraguay; and a question of the ıte River line between Argentina and ugvay, although this latter is practi- ly *in statu quo* and not likely to cause y trouble); also several pending ındary questions in Central America; t none of them has been of the im- rtance or possible source of danger as s Tacna-Arica. Therefore the settle- nt of this problem, which in a short ne will be an interesting matter of his- y, can be looked on as a great accom- shment.

IE IRISH GOVERN IRELAND

N Irish majority is behind the Irish - Free State, and now an Irish army s put down the minority insurgents. th the collapse of the attempt to hold ancient Four Courts building as a fortress and the defeat of minor revolutionary outbreaks in Dublin and elsewhere the ascendency of the Free State is attained and its power to carry on government proved. De Valera, as we write, is in hiding; his fellow-leader Charles Burgess (Cathal Brugha, in the old Irish tongue) has died of wounds; other leaders are scattered or prisoners. No doubt the flame of insurrection will still flicker here and there in Southern Ireland, but the main body of the people have shown that they will not join in an effort to overthrow by violence the rule established with their consent by their own fellow-countrymen.



(C) Keystone

THE FOUR COURTS

Scene of the dramatic battle for the right of the Irish majority to rule. This struggle is destined, perhaps, to prove as memorable as the fall of the Bastille

Even in Ireland majorities have some rights. The patriotic idealism which longs for absolute independence is not dead and is held even by many of those who are wise where the followers of De Valera are wild. That ideal is impossible of attainment at this time; sensible minds accept self-government as part of the British dominions as preferable to turmoil and bloodshed.

The Free State Government in calling upon Irishmen to enlist in the only existent legal Irish army—a call that is being answered by thousands of enlistments—declares that the national army now in existence is able to cope, and has coped, with organized resistance on a large scale, but that local outbreaks of disaffection require a large force. The proclamation puts the case in a nutshell when it says: "The valor and patriotism of our national army has broken the conspiracy to override the will of the nation and subject the people to a despotism based on brigandage and ruthlessness, regardless of the people's inalienable right to life, liberty, and security."

The new Ireland is being established, not by England, but by the Irish.

SOUNDING BY SOUND

STRANGE as it may seem, in all the centuries that man has been sailing the seas he but little improved his methods of sounding the depths of the ocean, certainly not much from the days of Columbus and Magellan, until World War developments made radio apparatus available for the purpose. But since 1918 listening devices used by the submarine chasers in the war zone have been made so efficient that the mechanical errors of deep-sea sounding have been eliminated, and the human error, confined to the acuteness of the auditory nerve, nearly so.

A short time ago the United States destroyer Stewart finished a cruise from Newport to Gibraltar and return, during which a new sounding device which can be used in both deep and shallow water was given a service test. The results of the test show that a minute and accurate exploration of all the sea floor of the globe is possible by the use of this new device. Here, then, is an invention which bids fair to revolutionize piloting and navigation. Here is one more milestone toward ultimate safety in maritime transportation.

It seems that the Stewart made the

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outward trip from Newport to Gibraltar in nine days, during which time over nine hundred soundings were taken at frequencies varying from twenty minutes down to two minutes. This did not interfere with the ship's movements, she steaming along the course at fifteen knots, except a two-hour period when special soundings at one-minute intervals were taken. These latter soundings proved that successful work can be accomplished by the device at intervals of one minute in the deepest water. Thus the outline of the bottom of the sea over the course between Josephine and Tysburg Banks was minutely recorded. The sea bottom there was found to be an extensive plain bordered by mountains and tablelands, some of which rose four thousand feet above the plain. Several deep depressions not heretofore charted were also discovered, and positive depth data were secured where mariner's charts show only negative data in the vicinity of the Azores. It is believed that the outline of the world's ocean trade routes would give any number of such landmarks for use in finding a ship's position.

This new device gives immediate measurements of the depths of water, even at high speeds, so that delays in reading the depth are reduced to a negligible interval, there being no lead to heave or wire to unreel and reel, as in the other means of obtaining soundings. The apparatus is the result of a solution of a very definite naval problem, and was designed principally by Harvey C. Hayes, physicist of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station at Annapolis. The device uses a sound transmitter in combination with a sound receiver and depends in its operation upon the reflected echo of a signal given off by the vessel's sound transmitter being received by the same vessel's receiver. The sounding transmitter in this device develops a high frequency vibration in a diaphragm which is in contact with the sea water against the vessel's hull. This high-pitched note carries a great many miles, while the receiver is capable of registering sound transmitter signals over a great distance; hence its ability to pick up the "echo" of sound reflected from the ocean's bottom at depths which are impracticable for the old types of sounding machines.

This universal sounding apparatus can be chalked up as a credit when the taxpayer counts the cost of the Navy, for, like many other naval developments, it has a very definite value commercially, and will be in use for all time. It is possible now to construct the device cheaply and install it on merchant ships, where it will prove of the utmost benefit to navigators, especially in foggy and thick weather, when ships have to rely to a considerable extent upon the taking of soundings.

One by one the terrors of the sea are being robbed of their worst features and some are being done away with altogether by the development of electrical appliances in the hands of our naval experts. All this goes to show that the naval officer is not alone a warrior who breathes out threatenings and slaughter, but he is also a scientist who has the trained mental equipment to attack the million and one problems of this mechanical age of sea power and arrive at a solution which is available for the navy and the merchant marine alike.

EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL

THE annual Convention of the National Education Association, held in Boston during the week ending July 8, was notable for its freedom from platitudes and its abundance of practical talk. The place of honor must be given to the paper written Secretary Hughes and read before the Convention. Mr. Hughes's generalizations were never raw nor sleepy. His address was often epigrammatic and always practical and forceful. Such phrases as "The primary lesson for the citizens of democracy is self-control" and "The sentimentalists are just as dangerous as the materialists" illustrate the pointed vigor of the address.

Mr. Hughes's topic was "Aims in American Education," which might mean almost anything, but his application of his subject to the needs of the community was concrete. He declared, for instance, that to get results we must insist on accuracy, on mastery of a subject, and that in the secondary schools at least "we should stop scattering." Mr. Hughes explained this by affirming that in high schools and academies "there is at present a bewildering and unsuccessful attempt at comprehensiveness. It fails of its purpose in giving neither adequate information nor discipline." He frankly declared that personally he did not think a satisfactory substitute had been found for the classical and mathematical training, but declared that, however this might be, "the important point is insistence upon concentration and thoroughness." On similar reasoning he deprecated "intellectual vagrancy in college."

The entire programme of the meeting was notable for the specific and definite nature of the topics discussed and the papers read. It really gave the thousands of teachers present the substance of a short summer school in education, with the advantage of lecturers and speakers of National reputation.

The Association again declared its indorsement of the Towner-Sterling Bill creating a Federal Department of Education and providing National aid for education. It is reported that the Convention was stirred to a strong utterance on this point because of what one of the press reports calls "a curiously ill-timed assertion" in the speech of welcome made by a representative of Mayor Curley, who said that "Boston was self-sufficient in education and wouldn't stand for any interference from the United States or anybody else."

Though State public school systems should be co-ordinated, we think that the plan of doing this by Federal control through a secretary in the Cabinet should be considered with greatest caution.

The next meeting of the National Education Association will be a World Meeting and forty-five nations have been invited to send representatives. Out of this meeting it is hoped that an international association and a permanent council of international research will be formed.

The new President of the National Education Association is Mr. William B. Owen, the President of the Chicago Normal College.

THE LEGION AND THE BONUS

OPPOSITION to the proposed bonus for all American veterans of the World War has been characterized so largely by charges that the advocates of the bonus are selfish, disregardful of the welfare of the Nation, actuated by greed for public funds or desire for political support, that it is almost necessary for an opponent of the bonus who believes in the honesty of the ex-service men and the public spirit of the average Congressman and Senator to keep assuring himself of his own consistency. As a matter of fact, the widespread approval of the proposed bonus would be impossible if the demand for the bonus were nothing but a raid on the public treasury. Some Congressmen have undoubtedly been reckless in making promises that now they find it difficult to fulfill, and some of the men who served in the war have become embittered by their experience and have lost their enthusiasm for sacrifice in the interest of the public which has forgotten them; but, on the whole, there is every reason to believe that both the opponents and the supporters of the Bonus Bill are for the most part good average citizens who want Congress to do what is just and right and reasonable in the matter.

Addressing itself to the opponents of the Bonus Bill, the American Legion through one of its spokesmen, John Thomas Taylor, Vice-Chairman of the Legion's National Legislative Committee, prepared a statement, at the request of the New York "Herald," one of the

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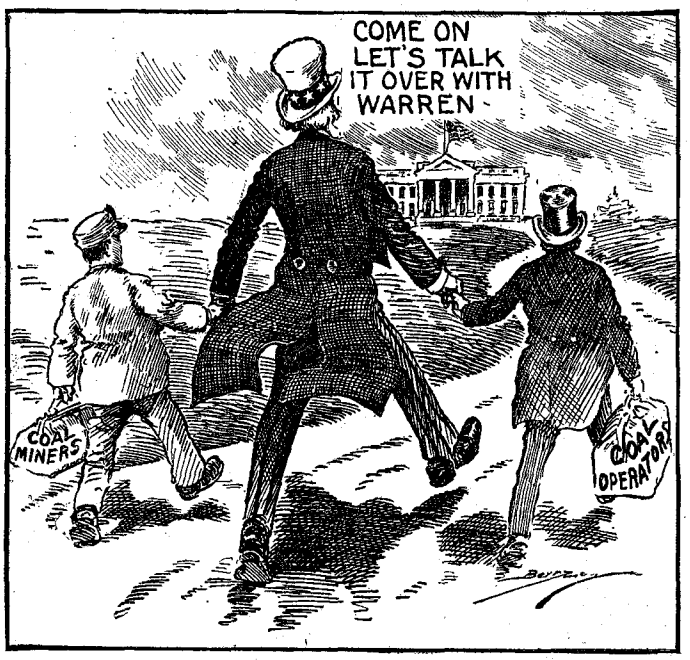
THE BUSINESS WE HAVE TALKED OF

(Antony and Cleopatra, Act II, Scene 2)

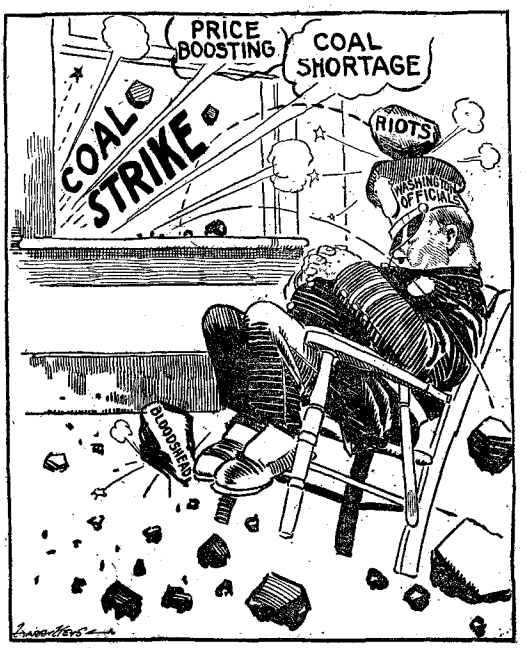
Berryman in the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star



THE BEST WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

From Ernest A. Short, Washington, D. C.

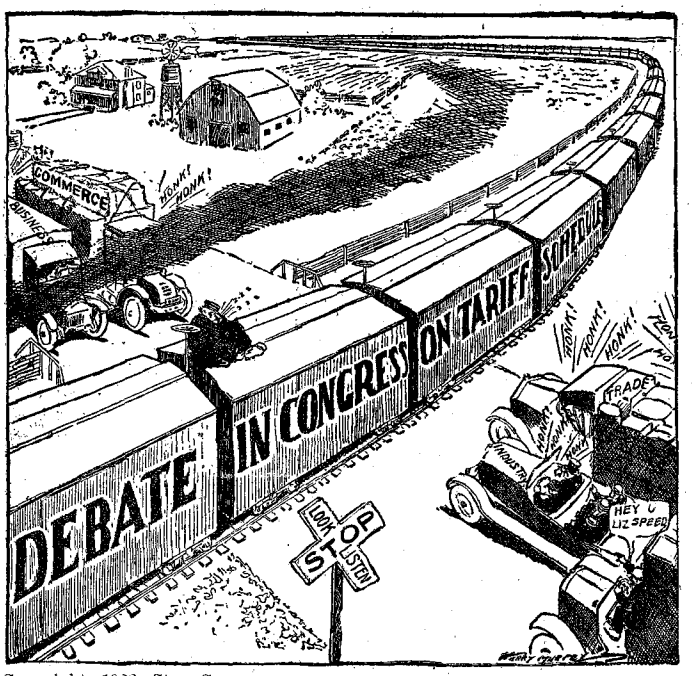
Keys in the Columbus Citizen



WILL HE EVER WAKE UP?

From W. H. Thompson, Granville, Ohio

Murphy in the Buffalo Enquirer



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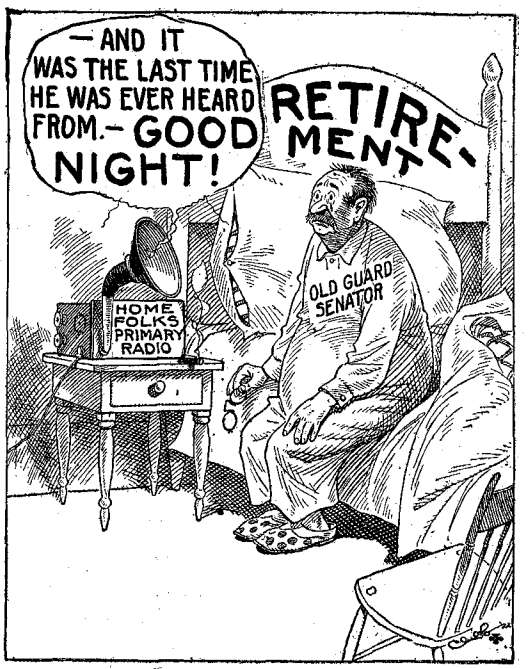
IT'S A LONG WAIT

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Clubb in the Rochester Herald



THE GOOD-NIGHT STORY

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

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most vigorous opponents of the bonus, outlining the Legion's position.

In view of what is asserted to be the approaching passage of the Bonus Bill, Mr. Taylor in his statement urges the opponents now to turn their attention to aiding the veteran in making his selection among alternative forms of bonus which will be offered to him. The mass of the common people, he asserts, have approved the bonus because they understand the privations of the veteran. The opponents of the bonus, on the other hand, he says, are members of that class that think and live in terms of money and have profited most from the war. Concerning this, the thing Mr. Taylor has overlooked is the large number of farmers, as well as men of very moderate means who are dependent on salaries, who oppose the bonus, not out of any lack of sympathy for the veteran, but out of concern over the danger involved in any additional financial burden upon the Nation.

Mr. Taylor's statement is a reminder that all the other countries on the Allied side in the war provided for adjusted compensation at the close of the war; and that the lower house of Congress has approved the provision for adjusted compensation by a vote of 333 to 70. Above the physical benefits of the bill he places the mental and spiritual benefit that will come to the veteran in the evidence that his country appreciates his services and sacrifices. In particular, Mr. Taylor says:

> Everybody who reads the bill is for it because of its constructive features. The main opposition to it has been through ignorance of these provisions, which include home and farm aid, vocational training, land reclamation, and paid-up insurance.
>
> This latter has been the chief object of attack because, like other paid-up insurance policies, it carries a loan privilege, first from the banks and later from the Government. In addition veterans entitled to less than $50 on their adjusted service credit may receive their obligations in cash.
>
> These constructive features are intended to help stabilize the veteran, aid him in getting back to his former station in life, and, if possible, to place him in the position he would have occupied had he not been called to take up arms in defense of his country, and they are intended to prevent him from being penalized economically for his service compared to the man who stayed at home and reaped the benefits and rewards.

Such a statement as this by Mr. Taylor should have the attention of the opponents as well as the supporters of the Bonus Bill now in Congress. Whatever may be said in favor of the cash features of the Bonus Bill, however, the fact remains that the men in authority who understand finance and who understand the veteran are convinced that any measure entailing the obligations involved in this bill will do more harm to the veterans by retarding the recovery of prosperity in this country than any good that could come through direct payment of money.

(C) Keystone

WALTER M. HOOVER, WINNER OF THE DIAMOND SCULLS

WITH RACKETS AND OARS

A Frenchwoman and an American fought out the finals for the British tennis championship. The representative of France and the winner was Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen. The American representative was Mrs. Mallory. The disappointing record made by Mademoiselle Lenglen during her last year's invasion of America was more than wiped out by her decisive defeat of the woman before whom she was forced to withdraw last summer. Though the cable despatches indicate that the fight was closer than the score would lead one to believe, a defeat to the tune of 6-2, 6-0 can be explained on the grounds of nothing but absolute superiority. We are sorry to find that Mrs. Mallory has been reported as complaining that the match was played too late in the day to afford an equitable test of skill. The sun shines alike, we have been told, on the just and the unjust. It also shines alike on the defeated and the victor.

If our representatives in the Women's British Tennis Championship failed to carry off the wreath of victory, we were at least more fortunate in a British event of perhaps even greater importance. The American sculling champion, Walter M. Hoover, of Duluth, won the Diamond Sculls at Henley-on-Thames by the generous margin of fifty yards. The contest for the Diamond Sculls has been rowed for nearly one hundred years. It is twenty-two years since an American crossed the line a victor. B. H. Howell won the race in 1900. The first American to win the trophy was E. H. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, who rowed for it in 1897. Apparently Hoover was given a most cordial reception by his British opponents.

GOOD BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT

The Government, closing its books at the end of the fiscal year, finds that it is apparently $338,269,000 richer than anticipated. A threatened deficit of $24,468,000 has been converted into an actual balance of $313,801,000.

The transformation is largely one of dates, rather than figures. Analysis of the balance-sheet discloses that the $338,000,000 change was brought about by two circumstances, as follows:

First, the Government collected about $138,000,000 more than it had expected to collect during the fiscal year; and,

Second, the Government spent about $200,000,000 less than it had expected to spend.

In the first total there is a windfall of $81,000,000 from the Emergency Tariff Law. When the Director of the Budget submitted his estimates to the President last December, customs receipts for the fiscal year were placed at $275,000,000. Presumably the Director adopted the estimate of the Government actuary and other Treasury officials. They guessed wrong on the tariff and wrong on the volume of imports to the extent of about twenty-five per cent, their error being an understatement of receipts, with the result that there are unhoped-for millions in the Treasury to-day. This kind of wrong guessing, however, is the sign of a careful management.

In addition, $44,000,000 were received from a totally unexpected source, the Federal land banks. These institutions experienced difficulty several years ago in disposing of their bonds, and in addition were hampered in their financial operations by a court decision, so the Government took their securities, paying cash therefor. The bonds were a frozen asset until recently, when the situation changed. They became liquid, and the land banks bought them back.

The remaining $13,000,000 of unexpected receipts came from other quarters. A considerable sum came from heavy sales of surplus war materials left on the Government's hands.

On the spending side, we have paid out $200,000,000 less than we had counted on paying out, but we have not saved it. The obligation to pay remains; it merely has been postponed from the last fiscal year to the present one. For a certainty, it will be reflected in the balance-sheet at the close of this year. As Secretary Mellon wrote Senator McCumber last April, that sum "represents delayed settlements [with the railways] of matters arising out of

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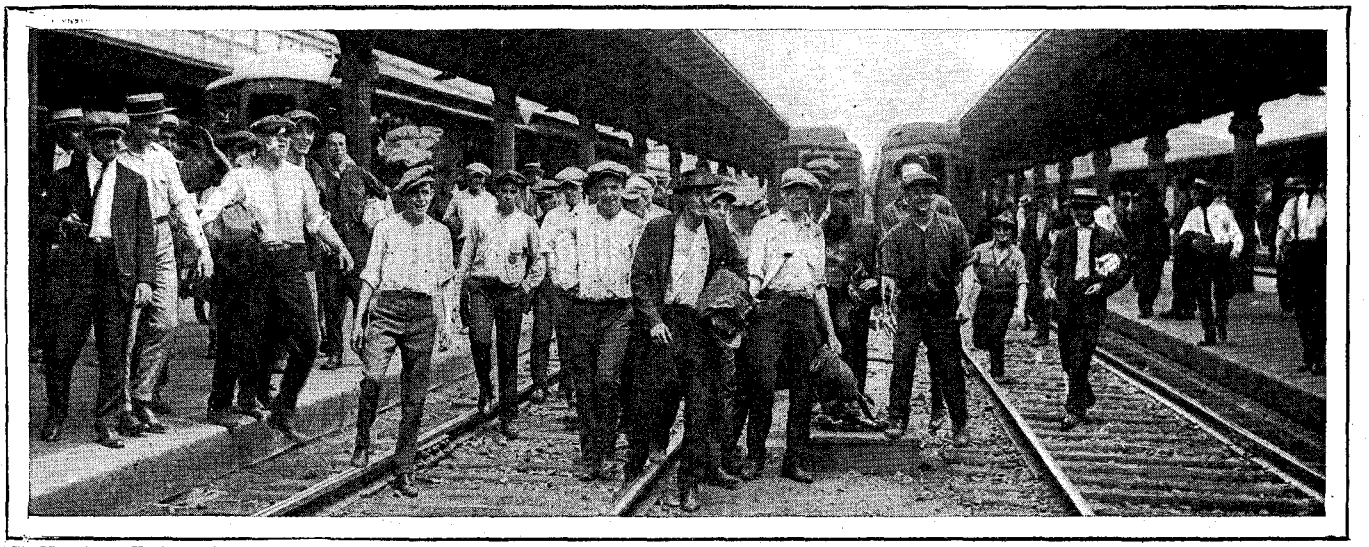

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RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AT WASHINGTON QUITTING WORK—THEIR FACES SEEM TO INDICATE THAT THEY ARE STRIKING CHEERFULLY!

Federal control and under the guaranty for the six months following Federal control. . . . The postponement of these payments to 1923 is, of course, reflected in a corresponding reduction of railroad expenditures for 1922."

Under the budget system, now nearing the first anniversary of its inauguration, there has been undoubted economy in Government expenditure, but the economy is shown indirectly in the balance-sheet. The savings were effected last fall, when General Dawes clipped the wings of soaring estimates. There is no one item that is Dawes's on the balance-sheet; no entry upon which a searching finger can be placed in identification of a budget saving. But Dawes and the budget are there, none the less; were it not for the system and the pruning knife, cost of government in 1922 would have been millions more and the balance on hand millions less.

THE FUTILE VIOLENCE OF RAILWAY STRIKERS

BEGINNING peacefully, the strike of the railway shopmen has lately been in some places accompanied by acts of lawless violence. In the neighborhood of one of the division shops in Missouri, strikers stopped a Wabash train, cut the air hose, and threw rocks in the windows, and have so interfered in another place in Missouri with officers of the company as to prevent the performance of their duties. The President of the Wabash Railway Company, reciting these facts, has appealed to the Governor of the State and, in order to prevent interference with the operation of mail trains, to the Federal Post Office Department. Strikers have also interfered by violence with mail trains in Texas and have caused loss of life by riots in Illinois. In perpetrating such acts the strikers are doing injury to a cause which at best is not good. They are not merely trying to put out of order the transportation facilities of the country, but to injure the Railroad Labor Board, which the people of the Nation, through their representatives in Congress, have erected as an instrument for subordinating the interests of railway operator and railway employee alike to the interest of the public.

In contrast to the shopmen, those employees of the railways who are engaged in the maintenance of ways have chosen so far a reasonable course. Without yielding anything in their contention that the Labor Board's wage decision was unjust, the maintenance of way unions have decided to continue work at the present wage decision under protest, meanwhile taking up their grievances first with the railway managers, and, in case of failure there, to bring them for reconsideration before the Labor Board. This is applying to industrial questions the same spirit that men accustomed to free institutions apply to political questions. In countries where revolutions prevail the cause of instability is the unwillingness of the people to abide by the decision made by the courts and at the polls. Until men learn to abide by such decisions and use orderly methods to see that they are reversed if they think they are unjust there will likewise be instability in industry. We hope that the course pursued by the maintenance of way unions, as stated by Mr. E. F. Grable, their chief, will find its natural reward in a sympathetic consideration of their reasonable claims. And we hope, for the same reason, that the striking railway shopmen will meet with pronounced and instructive failure.

A REASONABLE WAGE SETTLEMENT

IN the midst of the railway strike, with all its bitterness, confusion, and inconvenience, it is comfortable and assuring to read the official announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad and over forty thousand of its employees have come to an agreement on a disputed question of wages by conference methods instead of by a resort to a strike.

In our issue for August 31 last Sherman Rogers, Industrial Correspondent of The Outlook and one of the foremost leaders in this country of the movement for employee representation in industry, reported the adoption by the Pennsylvania Railroad of an employee representation plan which "is one of the broadest in real democratic principle in existence to-day." This plan provides that delegates elected by the employees "will sit with the company's officials and draft all rules and regulations pertaining to relations between the management and men."

Acting under this arrangement, an agreement has just been made, effective July 1, for the reduction of wages, with due regard to the cost of living, in the departments of maintenance of way and of telegraphs and signals. Because of this employee representation plan the Pennsylvania Railroad was not a party to the agreement between the United States Railroad Labor Board and the other railway companies of the country.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

THIS action of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its employees is so important in itself and is so indicative of what might be done more generally in American industry that we quote at length from the official statement of the Pennsylvania Company as follows:

> The negotiations were entirely voluntary and were conducted solely between management representatives on the one side and elected representatives of the employees on the other, free from outside intervention.
>
> The information on which these negotiations were based was gathered,

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jointly, by representatives of the management and of the employees, from industries in the territory served by the Pennsylvania system. The management desires to thank not only the employees and their officers concerned for the spirit in which the negotiations were conducted, but also the industries along the lines of the system for their co-operation in furnishing such information.

This successful outcome of the wage negotiations with the maintenance-of-way and telegraph and signal employees constitutes one of the most notable achievements thus far recorded for the Pennsylvania Railroad's employee representation plan. This plan, for the amicable settlement of controversial questions, was first put into effect, by mutual consent, on January 1, 1921.

Since that time, and prior to the opening of negotiations over the pending wage revisions, the plan has been instrumental in bringing to peaceful and satisfactory settlement more than nine thousand controversial questions between management and employees.

The spirit of this announcement and of the action that led to it illustrates the principles of what The Outlook has for many years been calling industrial democracy, and for as many years has therefore often been denounced, on the one hand by stubborn reactionaries, and on the other by intellectual radicals, as visionary and impractically optimistic. Mr. Gompers is an example of the reactionary and Professor James Harvey Robinson of the intellectual radical. Mr. Gompers opposes the employee representation plan because he wants the despotic power, formerly unmistakably wielded by organized capital, transferred to organized labor. He stands for class domination, not for co-operation. Professor Robinson in his "Mind in the Making" not only assumes but positively asserts that reformers may expect to find preachers, universities, and business men giving no help in the endeavors after industrial justice.

We may perhaps add without too much pride that General Atterbury, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who has been devoted in his support of the employee representation plan, has acknowledged the important part performed by Sherman Rogers, of our staff, in its successful introduction on the Pennsylvania system.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR ENDING THE COAL STRIKE

HAVING called representatives of the striking miners and of the mine operators into joint conference, President Harding put before them last week a proposal which he hoped would end their deadlock.

Recognizing the serious consequences which would follow a coal famine that could hardly be avoided if production were not resumed, the President suggested that the miners return to work at the old scale, which would remain effective until August 10, but that in the meantime a coal commission, consisting of three members to be chosen by the miners, three by the operators, and five by the President himself, should determine a temporary basic wage scale to be effective until next March; that in case of failure to reach a decision by August 10 the commission should have power to direct the continuation of work on the old scale until the new scale is ready. Involved in this plan is a proposal for a thorough investigation of every phase of the coal industry.

This plan is not unlike that which was proposed by President Roosevelt during the great anthracite strike of 1902.

Obstacles in the way of the immediate adoption of President Harding's plan at once presented themselves. One of the most serious of these was the fact that the operators' representatives at the conference were not nominally representative of the whole coal industry. Another obstacle lay in the fact that one of the very questions in dispute was whether the strike should be settled Nationally or by districts. Before this issue of The Outlook reaches its readers it is probable that the success or failure of this plan will be definitely known.

In the light of what happened to the obstructionists in the case of the anthracite strike in 1902, it is hard to imagine any group putting itself in the way of a reasonable plan for providing fuel for the needs of industry and for households during the coming winter.

THE SMALL COLLEGE

THE small college is coming into its own again.

In the early days an American college education was to be had only in small institutions. Harvard a hundred years ago had no more students than Amherst or Williams have to-day. The very phrase "small college" was given a special flavor by Daniel Webster in his famous apostrophe to Dartmouth before the United States Supreme Court.

But not long after Webster's time the pendulum of education began to swing the other way. Money was given and students flocked to the big universities. The cry was all for vocational education, for training that enabled a man to get a lucrative job in industry or finance, for physicists and chemists and engineers, for schools of mines and laboratories and hydroelectrical research equipment.

Against this flood tide the small colleges struggled on—sometimes valiantly, sometimes foolishly, but always feebly For the small college cannot either in teaching staff or equipment compete with the great endowed or State universities in furnishing a training in applied science or scientific research.

But all the time the small college has had a function, a peculiar function, which it too often either forgot or neglected—a function which during the recent graduating season was recalled by more than one college president and by several distinguished Commencement speakers. Secretary Hughes and President Harding both referred to it in effective educational addresses.

That function is, not the discovery and dissemination of new facts in science or philosophy, but the development of character or personality in the individual student. It was this that President Garfield had in mind when he defined the ideal college as a log of wood with Mark Hopkins at one end and a student at the other.

If any failure is to be ascribed to the great university, it is the failure to assure this personal contact. Of the undergraduates that passed through Harvard during William James's incumbency how many failed to come into vital touch with that great spirit that now regret what they lost!

That this vitalizing intercourse may, and does, exist at the small college was illustrated by a delightful incident at Bowdoin's Commencement. In conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Professor William Albion Moody, of Bowdoin, President Sills used these words: "Thirty-eight years teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater who has made generations of freshmen tremble and generations of graduates rise up to bless him for having inoculated honest intellectual habits."

At this characterization a ripple of appreciative laughter and applause swept over the graduating class, which, clad in academic gowns, sat in front of the daïs. Not one of them, however often he may have flunked in Professor Moody's classroom, or however small the residuum of mathematical formulæ which his mind retained, but felt a sense of gratitude, not for equations he had been taught, but for the impress he had received of an upright, high-minded, clear-seeing, straight-thinking, honest-hoping personality.

For this kind of education there are needed no laboratories, no rich equipment of apparatus, no complicated and expensive machinery—only a blackboard, a few choice books, a love of

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truth, a desire to know what the noble minds of the past have done, and a great spirit of human sympathy and a divine yearning for the future of the race. These the small college can possess, and the colleges or universities, large or small, that do possess them will give us our future leaders.

THE FIGHT OF A CLEAN SPORTSMAN

THERE is no name in the annals of professional baseball in this country which has lingered affectionately so many years in the memory of millions of fans as has the name of Christy Mathewson. Only last week an emotional wave of interest again swept over the United States when this idol of other years was reported in every important newspaper from the Atlantic to the Pacific to have hurled the first ball in a "bush" league game at Saranac Lake, straight and true across the plate for a "strike." It was the only ball he pitched, but some two thousand persons, including old friends from near and far, gathered in that secluded health center to see Mathewson do it.

He appears to be winning a grim fight of years with tuberculosis, contracted abroad, if memory serves us right, with the American Expeditionary Forces; winning it by the exercise to the utmost of the highest human quality of perfect self-control which made him so long a pre-eminent victor on the baseball diamond. He was a human thoroughbred in this field of National sport. He was applauded by millions for his character as much as for his victories, and the chief quality of his character was self-control. Nobody who has ever seen him pitch can forget it. The rest of the team might go to pieces, but Mathewson never did. Batters might find his curves furiously for the time being, but he coolly bided the turn of the tide. He was directly credited by the experts with winning one of the World's Series single-handed. Our recollection is that in this series the opposing team did not score a run against him. He never disputed an umpire's decision. He might look whimsically and regretfully in an umpire's direction, but he never said a word. He was a marked contrast to the latest popular idol, Babe Ruth, whose self-indulgent two hundred and fifty pounds seems always to be brawling with umpires, and who seems to be always wishing to thrash the grand stand whenever he strikes out and the grand stand jeers.

Mathewson was a graduate of Bucknell University, in Pennsylvania, and he was an intelligent thoroughbred in his chosen vocation. Breeding and training will tell, whether in man or beast. Joe Patchen was the most famous race-horse of his time, because added to his other qualities was a perfect self-control. When the whole field of horses came rushing down towards the judges' stand and the bell rang for them to try again because they were not fairly in line when they passed the starting-point, all the other horses might go tearing down the field in a frenzy of excitement before they were pulled up; but as soon as he heard the bell Joe Patchen would stop suddenly as if he had a stroke of apoplexy and, turning quietly around, would walk slowly back to the original position at a great saving of energy and nerve over his adversaries. But he was usually good to win three out of four heats in any race in which he entered. He was everything that every other horse was, plus self-control.

It is Christy Mathewson's human self-control which has shown itself in a highly intelligent, unblemished character and career, which brought him unprecedented success on the baseball diamond, and which is now probably happily winning for him his fight with one of the grimmest and the most subtle of all physical foes.

Good breeding and good discipline count heavily. One of the Harvard rowing coaches at New London the other day is credited with a bit of philosophy in describing what brings victory in a grueling four-mile race. He is reported to have said to his men that the way they would perform in the first mile depended upon their training, in the second mile upon how they personally had lived, in the third mile upon how their fathers had lived, and in the fourth mile upon how their ancestors generally had lived.

Christy Mathewson has not only a good character and technical training, but he must also have a good pedigree.

Last year, when it became known that he needed funds in his fight at Saranac, a single benefit game on the Polo Grounds in New York netted him, according to our recollection, from thirty to forty thousand dollars. And there was no limit to the extent of his backing by the vast multitude of his admirers. It was not that he was a great sportsman pitcher, although he was that. There have been other great pitchers. But the thought of the kind of man Christy Mathewson had always been aroused the generosity of a great company of Americans. Mathewson is a type, whether in sport or politics or business, which the American people prize.

MUSIC AND POLITICS

IN an impromptu speech before the Republican Glee Club of Columbus, Ohio, President Harding drew a natural and apt comparison. He said, if we may paraphrase his words as they were reported in the despatches, that political parties were like glee clubs—they could only be successful if all the members sang together. He said that if the members of glee clubs acted like some party workers the sopranos would demand special consideration because they sang soprano and the altos, tenors, and basses would do likewise, to the immediate destruction of harmony and the eventual destruction of the glee club. He continued his comparison by applying it to his own situation. We quote directly. "I don't care to be a soloist," he said, "because I am President, but somebody has to do the directing. If men are not willing to sing to measure and score and the director's plan of harmony, there will not be much singing."

The President's comparison is admirable. Political parties must sing together if they are to produce the music of organized government. But the comparison can be developed further than it was by the President, if he has been completely quoted.

Political parties are like glee clubs. We have two such major glee clubs in the United States. These organizations are striving, not only for harmony within their ranks, but also to attract a National audience. They must, if they are to be successful, not only sing well, but they must also sing the music which the public wants.

In 1912 the music sung by the Republican glee club was so badly chosen that the bulk of the regular audience marched out of the Republican tent in a body, to the great advantage of the Democratic choir leader across the street. By 1916 a large body of auditors had tired of the Democratic programme, but not enough had gone back to the Republican tent to fill the house. By 1920 the tunes of the Democratic club had worn out their welcome, with the result tha the Republican glee club director had to hang out a S. R. O. sign after the November elections.

The National audience will listen to the glee club which offers the most inviting programme, played with the greatest skill. The skill is important, but the programme must not be forgotten.

We think that there are increasing signs that the public is growing weary of some of the tunes in the Republican repertoire.

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"AT WAR OVER CIVIL SERVICE"

FEW articles ever published in The Outlook have elicited such strong protests as the special correspondence by Newton Fuessle entitled "Washington at War Over Civil Service," which was published in our issue of June 14. This article was based upon statements secured from sources which both The Outlook and Mr. Fuessle had good reason to consider most authoritative as to the facts in the case. Some of the protests against this article have come from people interested in Civil Service reform; some have come from men with experience in Government positions of administrative responsibility; some from present or former Civil Service employees; and three from officers, National or local, of the Federation of Federal Employees.

Most of these protests, even when vigorous, are restrained in language and generously refrain from attributing to Mr. Fuessle and to The Outlook any intention to misrepresent the facts.

The one letter which is heated as well as earnest in its remonstrance is from the Acting President of the National Federation of Federal Employees. It characterizes the article as ignorant and demagogic.

In general, writers of these letters of protest seem to understand that the purpose of this article was not to state The Outlook's view concerning the Civil Service, nor even Mr. Fuessle's, but to report the state of mind which is to be found in some, if not many, Washington officials.

With the exception of a letter from the United States Civil Service Commission, there is none of these letters that we can find room for in full; but in quoting from them we attempt to cover most of the important points.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Commissioners

JOHN H. BARTLETT, President — HERBERT A. FILER,
GEORGE R. WALES — Chief Examiner
HELEN H. GARDENER — JOHN T. DOYLE, Secretary

IN the June 14 issue The Outlook printed an article entitled "Washington at War Over Civil Service," by Newton Fuessle. The substance of the article is to the effect that administrative officers of the Government are hampered in their work by the present laws which regulate the Federal Civil Service.

There are certain inaccuracies in the article and evident misunderstandings which this Commission desires to correct. The Commission does not admit that the conditions of which Mr. Fuessle complains exist in marked degree; to the extent to which they do exist they are the result of interference with and failure to enforce the laws.

A typical case is described as that of an assistant secretary of a department who one day finds that his personal secretary is not on duty after office hours, when he wishes to give her certain dictation, and who on the next day is casually informed by the same clerk, "I sha'n't be in to-morrow or the next day. I'm going to Baltimore to visit friends." This assertion is supposed to be made without inquiry as to whether it would suit the convenience of the clerk's chief to have her absent at that particular time.

It is definitely within the power of an administrative officer of the Government to require his subordinates to continue at work after the usual office hours if the public business makes such action necessary.

Is it not a charge against the discipline of an office, rather than against the Civil Service laws, to state that the administration of the office is so lax that a clerk is permitted to absent herself at her pleasure, without regard for the wishes of her superiors?

This is a quotation from the article: "Many of these officials, coming from private business and professional careers into Government responsibility, confess that they find themselves bewildered, baffled, and fairly hamstrung by the insolence and indifference of Civil Service employees, who consider that their jobs are life jobs and most of whom go about their duties with lazy inefficiency."

Is that not an arraignment of departmental discipline rather than of the Civil Service system? If employees are insolent, indifferent, lazy, or inefficient, what is to prevent their discharge? It is just as much a part of an equitable merit system that inefficient and otherwise unsatisfactory employees be removed as it is that competent employees be retained, and a department head who fails to remove an inefficient employee fails in his duty.

The removal law requires that the person whose removal is sought shall be given a statement in writing of the reasons for the proposed removal, and that he shall have opportunity to make reply. Although the employee may make reply, the matter may end there if the employing department so rules. The decision rests with the employer. There is no further hearing unless the employing officer wishes it. The publicity in the matter is the safeguard against abuse of the power of removal. The employer must go on record and the employee may go on record, but the employer is the sole judge.

Mr. Fuessle missed the point here altogether. It is a fact that dismissals often are not made when they should be made. But the failure is not the fault of the law; it is due to interference with the operation of the law. Frequently when an unworthy employee is slated for dismissal he produces in his defense an array of influential supporters difficult to deny. It is this outside interference and the failure to stand against it that causes the trouble.

Comment is made in the article upon the alleged abuse of the privilege of sick leave. It is stated that "to take advantage of such sick leave one must present a doctor's certificate; but it appears that these are not very difficult to obtain."

Is that not also a reflection upon departmental administration? It does not require clairvoyant power for an administrative officer to satisfy himself that an employee is abusing the sick-leave privilege. Actual evidence is easily obtained. If an employee is suspected of deception, it is a simple matter to have a physician or nurse connected with the welfare section of the department call at the employee's home and make investigation. It is not unusual for this course to be followed.

Abuse of the sick-leave allowance is ample ground for dismissal. A department head failing to take disciplinary action in any such case clearly is open to censure.

In this connection it may be stated that, under the law, it is entirely within the discretion of the head of a department how much, if any, vacation leave, within a thirty-day limit, he will allow, and how much, if any, sick leave, within a thirty-day limit, he will allow. Under the law, a department head may curtail either vacation leave or sick leave, or deny them altogether.

It is said that "the present Civil Service laws and rules do not insure a reasonable return of effort for money paid out." What the Civil Service laws and rules actually do is to select through competitive examinations, with much more care than is exercised by most private employers, men and women who have demonstrated their ability to perform the classes of work for which they are certified as eligible. All appointments are made for a probationary period. An employee may be dropped with little formality at any time during the six months' probation; and after that time he may be removed, through the procedure outlined, at any time, if his work or his conduct, *in the opinion of the employing officer*, is not satisfactory. The matter is one entirely within the judgment of the employer. His action is not subject to review by any one, unless there is charge with offer of proof that the removal is for political or religious reasons.

The conditions described by Mr. Fuessle, to the extent to which they exist, have nothing whatever to do with the Civil Service laws, rules, and regulations. Mr. Fuessle himself says that Commissioner Spry, of the General Land Office, is able "to cope effectively with Civil Service red tape. The Commis-

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sioner has reorganized what was once a rigid and unwieldy staff into a flexible and competent organization." There are no special Civil Service laws and rules governing the employees of the Land Office. Mr. Spry works under the same Civil Service regulations that are said to hamper other administrators.

The Commission repeats that a department head who does not remove an employee who is insolent, indifferent, lazy, or inefficient fails to make good his oath of office.

The Commission requests that this letter be published in The Outlook.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. DOYLE, Secretary.

FROM THE PULLMAN CONDUCTOR TO T. R.

Apparently it is not merely the new officials who come into Government service at Washington from business and professional careers who find themselves—to quote Mr. Fuessle's words—"bewildered, baffled, and fairly hamstrung." The Civil Service employee himself is occasionally repulsed by "insolence" or "indifference" that proves baffling, bewildering, and hamstringing. At least so seems to have been the writer of a letter from Washington which we print here in somewhat condensed form.

TUESDAY night of last week, as I entered a train at Flagstaff, Arizona, *en route* to Washington, I was reprimanded by a Pullman conductor because I inquired whether he could find me a lower berth and because I did not accept with joy the prospects of three nights' riding across the seething plains in a stuffy, hot upper berth, in a second-class car that pretended to give first-class accommodations.

For the benefit of all who were riding in the "smoker" he proceeded to give us his philosophy of life. He told us that "Americans have too much money." (Ye gods! A Government employee having too much money—just because he wanted to spend $3 for a little better opportunity to avoid some of the alkali dust, heat, and smoke!) Then he proceeded to tell us a few things. "Look at me"—and we had to admit he was a chesty specimen of humanity. "I am the president [or some exalted ruler] of the Pullman Employees' Union," etc., etc. "Money is no object in my life. I can wear diamonds" (and he certainly wore a sparkler). "I can wear silk shirts" (and he exhibited one which was of wondrous if not artistic design. Oh, yes, he had a "whole house full of them in Los Angeles").

And then, having introduced himself by way of these and sundry other remarks to show that he was a "Socialist" and "living for his fellow-workman" (just as though because my shirt was mended and because I wore no diamonds my heart could not be with my fellow-workers), he proceeded to explain "machine politics" as she is run in the great State of Illinois. The story is too long and too sordid to tell. Furthermore, I missed some of it by dropping into a reverie, thinking of the deluded notion that seems to prevail among some classes that only by displaying a silk shirt and diamonds can one imitate the "rich" and have at heart the interests of his fellow-man! His philosophy seemed to be that of creating an opportunity to let the other pig at the trough.

Annoyed and dumfounded at his little speech (and it was an eloquent one) addressed to all within hearing distance, but primarily to me, because I had the effrontery to ask whether a lower berth was available, all I could ask was, "What is your remedy for machine politics?" With a smile and a gesture he departed, saying these memorable words, "*Civil Service.*"

And now, this morning, on my return to Washington, as I open The Outlook for June 14 (p. 308), I read with surprise of the "War Over Civil Service." Quite a write-up! It begins with what seems to be the wail of a newly appointed executive who apparently has not learned the T. R. art of ringing off visitors with a glad hand-shake that leaves them at the door wondering how it all happened, yet admitting that they had no right to intrude upon the Government's business. And then when he rings on his secretary at 4:31 P.M., he finds she has departed—probably to do her shopping before going home to cook her frugal meal and take care of a dependent parent.

WILLIAM W. COBLENTZ.

FLOUNDERING IN UNFAMILIAR DUTIES

Amusement over the helplessness of the official whose experience Mr. Fuessle cited winks at the reader from several of the letters of protest. This official, "inexperienced and somewhat dazed with his new duties," as Dr. Crook, of Springfield, Illinois, characterizes him, had spent practically all day seeing callers. Instead of finding fault with his stenographer for leaving him at closing time, or with the system for permitting her to leave, he should have organized his work. This seems the prevailing opinion concerning the official whose experience forms the text of that part of Dr. Crook's letter which we quote. Dr. Crook is the Chief of the State Museum at Springfield.

EMPLOYEES who are expert in their work and accustomed for many years to see newly chosen officials floundering in unfamiliar duties naturally show an independent bearing. On the other hand, the new official, like many new members of a school board or newly appointed church trustees or department heads, thinks that he should make himself felt, and, not knowing how to do it better, decides to show that he is a live wire by "firing and hiring."

What trouble there is with the Service comes largely from inexperienced heads of departments. A. R. CROOK.

FACING THE FLIGHTY YOUNG WOMAN

One who has spent over half a century in the Government service, who has seen the improvement since the old days of corruption and has observed the effect of the war conditions which brought great numbers of young women hastily into work for which they were unfitted and at salaries higher than they otherwise could have got, can see the present situation in perspective. Such a one is the writer of a letter from which we make the following quotation. He agrees with the writer of the preceding letter that the chief of the division is principally responsible. He writes:

A GOOD proportion of female clerks are (bless 'em!) everything a chief of division could wish, sensible, apt in comprehension, businesslike, and efficient. But there is a certain proportion which lacks these qualities, and there is no means of telling such individuals until they have been tested in the office. All clerks come in on six months' probation. If they are inefficient, saucy, or flirtatious, it is the business of the chief of division to discharge them. But few chiefs have the courage to say to a moral but flighty young woman, "You must go because by your behavior to the men you disturb the efficiency of this office."

In short, the efficiency of a division is what the chief makes it, and I believe this to be true in all such situations, Governmental or not. The variations of human nature are much the same everywhere, and respond in similar fashion to discipline or the want of it.

I may add that the debilitating climate of Washington from May to October and the extra cost of electric light in the winter months (especially in the dark, crowded, and ill-ventilated older buildings) render it very doubtful if there would be any economic gain by lengthening the hours of labor in the Government departments.

AN OLD CHIEF OF DIVISION.

"ON THE DOT"

Others higher up come to the defense of the subordinates in the Civil Service. Among them is one who for six years was assistant chief in the Office of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture. Part of that time was during the war. For the service of clerks who remain over time, work on Sunday, never shirking, never slighting their work, he believes the American people owe a debt of gratitude. In his letter he writes:

PROMINENCE is given to the fact that the clerks quit work on the dot, and this is featured with an illustration. There is nothing strange about this, or

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nothing about this which is peculiar to Government service. It happens that here in New Brunswick there are several large commercial plants. If I happen to go by one of these plants in the afternoon about five o'clock, I find the employees pouring out like bees from a hive. Their official day's work is over; they are anxious to get out in the open, to go on a hike, or to care for the home garden.

This same thing is true with the Government clerks in Washington. They usually live long distances from their office; they have gardens or lawns to care for; many of them are enrolled as students at one of the universities of the District, and, sad to relate, many of them, after office hours, work to supplement the meager salaries paid them by the Government. They are expected to leave their office promptly at the close of the day's work. If they remain fifteen minutes over time, they are required to register before leaving the building. If any Government property is missing, then these clerks who have remained over time are likely to be called upon to account for the time and explain why they loitered around after the close of the day's work.

Without doubt it is the security of the position which seems attractive to a prospective clerk. It could not be the salary, it could not be the opportunity of promotion, and it could not always be because of the congenial heads of offices who must be satisfied. I doubt if a more efficient, faithful, painstaking lot of clerks could be found in any industrial organization in the United States than are found employed under the Civil Service in the departments at Washington.

L. A. CLINTON,
Director of Agricultural Extension.
Rutgers College,
State University of New Jersey.

RED TAPE AND ROUTINE

Another official, a chief clerk of the National Park Service, testifies that he has had several secretaries working for him directly and he is yet to find one who was not courteous, who did not have interest in the work, and who was not willing to stay long hours. He makes two interesting comparisons, moreover, between Governmental and commercial work. His computation of days' leave during the year leads him to the conclusion that they are practically identical for the commercial workers and Government workers except that Government workers do not have the occasional half-hours or hours or days that are commonly granted to employees in commercial houses. The other comparison he makes is between commercial and Governmental red tape. This is what he has to say about it:

CIVIL SERVICE red tape is charged with robbing young men of initiative. Well, there are a great many young men and women that get into the Service that have no initiative to begin with, and they are quickly slated down to the ordinary routine positions, where they stay as a rule, but there are also routine employees in commercial houses without initiative.

I know of one large concern in New York City with which I did a large amount of business some years back, but for some reason or other they would not mark their shipments according to instructions in the orders, which caused not only a great deal of confusion at the receiving point but loss as well. They were finally told that unless they could comply with these instructions our business would likely be transferred to some other house.

I have come across a number of other instances of like nature. The only difference is that the commercial clerks are not adversely advertised by their employers, whereas the Government clerk is frequently the subject of a scathing report or statement by certain chiefs of bureaus who wish to abolish the system of appointments through the Civil Service. B. L. VIPOND.

A QUESTION OF FACT

Several letters—among them the letter from the Civil Service Commission printed above—declare that Mr. Fuessle's correspondence misstated the facts concerning vacations and sick leave in general; but the specific reference to the employees at the Government navy yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals has elicited correspondingly specific replies. Mr. Fuessle's statement that these employees are allowed a leave of absence of fifteen working days, from which absence on account of sickness is deducted, is perhaps most authoritatively denied in the letter from the Commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard, as follows:

GOVERNMENT employees at navy yards, gun factories, naval stations, and arsenals are divided roughly into two classes—"mechanics" and "classified IV 'C.'" The latter includes draughtsmen, inspectors, clerks, stenographers, typists, messengers, etc. All employees are given thirty *working* days' leave annually; no leave can be taken until after one year of service. In addition to this, the "Classified IV 'C'" are allowed fifteen days' sick leave.

Also, compensation is allowed upon injury claims in case any employee is absent due to injury. It might be added that during the first service year leave is frequently taken without pay; this, during the second service year, can be made retroactive with pay, because an employee during his second service year is allowed thirty days for the first year and thirty for the second service year, or sixty working days with pay.

R. E. POPE,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant.
United States Navy Yard,
Charleston, South Carolina.

SOME STATISTICS

In respect to this matter of leave of absence on account of vacation or sickness the Acting President of the National Federation of Federal Employees writes as follows:

A GREAT deal might be said also about the point of view of a man or a periodical which argues by implication for lengthening the working day in an age when a shorter working day is the standard, and which cites with approval deductions from the employees' pay for absence on account of sickness. In so far as taking advantage of regulations is concerned, the author of the Outlook article would have done well to inform himself from the records of the Joint Congressional Commission for Reclassification of the Civil Service, which records show that, although the annual leave allowance is thirty days, the average amount taken is only 27.2, and that, while sick leave can be granted on showing of a doctor's certificate, only three per cent of employees take that amount of sick leave, and fifty per cent take no sick leave at all. The average amount of sick leave taken is 5.4 days.

GERTRUDE M. MCNALLY,
Acting President.

ORGANIZED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

With reference to this body popularly known as the Federal Employees' Union, the Secretary of Local 25 of that body writes as follows:

YOUR correspondent refers to the Federal Employees' Union. The official name of that organization is the National Federation of Federal Employees. It embraces employees in all departments of the Federal service exclusive of the Post Office Department. I feel that it would have been profitable for your correspondent to interview the National officers of the Federation at Washington. This "union" was organized to secure "the united efforts of all employees toward the betterment of the Government service . . . and to promote the welfare of its members." Its constitution forbids violation of any Federal statute or interference with the business of the United States; and under no circumstances shall the Federation "engage in or support strikes against the United States Government."

The caliber of the Federation, which embraces all classes of employees, including the scientific and professional grades, is indicated by the recent concentration of its efforts in favor of the passage by Congress of the so-called Reclassification Bill, which is supported by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, the National League of Women Voters, and other organizations of National scope. This bill, incidentally, reduces the permissible amount of annual sick leave from thirty to fifteen days. In general the bill provides for a reclassification of all Civil Service positions outside of the Post Office Depart-

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ment (which has already been reclassified) and the establishment of a modern employment policy for the Federal Government.

A. W. STOCKWELL,
Secretary.

East Boston, Massachusetts.

THE INEFFICIENT SPOILS SYSTEM

Passing by the interesting but not directly pertinent protests recorded against the inadequacy of salaries paid to Government clerks, we close this report of the response which Mr. Fuessle's correspondence evoked by reporting some of the remarks in which conditions under Civil Service regulations are contrasted with those under the spoils system. One writer, Secretary Stockwell, from whom we have just quoted, cites the "practically unanimous testimony of administrators before and since the day when Theodore Roosevelt was one of the United States Civil Service Commissioners, in favor of the merit system and against the spoils system." Three branch presidents of Federal Employees' Union No. 2, Washington, D. C., jointly deplore Mr. Fuessle's correspondence because they allege that "its effect is to give aid and comfort to those who would discredit the 'merit' system with the end in view of a partial return, at least, to the old 'spoils' system." When President Cleveland extended the Civil Service he blanketed in those already in the service. In addition to these there are those who are in office in consequence of political appointments which are made from one Administration to another. This point is made by a former Civil Service employee, who writes from Montana. "There is a sort of double incubus over the real qualified employee who is doing the work. Is it any wonder, therefore, that he becomes philosophic," inquires the Montana man, "when he sees that there is absolutely no future for him and that his salary is paid out to others who are not earning it?" And another writer who writes from Washington makes the following interesting comparison:

SIDE by side in Washington are two illustrations, one of the "spoils" system, the other of the Civil Service or "merit" system. At the Capitol, where the former flourishes in full vigor, the endeavor is to crowd onto the pay-roll the largest possible number of names, and at as generous salaries as the public will stand. In the executive departments, where the Civil Service principle prevails (albeit thwarted to some extent), there is ever present the endeavor to abolish unnecessary positions and to institute economies. This statement must be qualified to the extent of excepting bureaus and services of "war-time" creation. In these, at least to a considerable extent, "war-time" salaries and expense accounts prevail.

GEORGE A. WARREN.

No one denies that there are defects in the present Civil Service system. For the most part these defects, it is widely believed, can be removed, or reduced, by the enactment of the Sterling-Lehlbach Bill now before Congress.

THOSE WICKED CHINAMEN

BY MARIA MORAVSKY

THERE is a type of short story, quite popular in this country, which may be classified under the general title "The Heathen Chinee."

Every one of my literary friends has one or two of them among his earlier efforts. Magazine issues are not complete without a picture of a flat-nosed villain dropping poisonous powder into some one's last cup. As to the "movies," they would go to speedy ruin were it not for "Dragon's Claws," "Mandarin's Loves," and the like.

The fictitious Chinaman in the States is always more or less a sinister figure. It is he who smuggles the white slaves into the country under the ingenious guise of tea packages. It is he who sells drugs to young millionaires when they are innocently eating chop suey. It is he who—but what is the use of enumerating all his crimes? You saw them all on the screen.

When I came to this country and saw the Chinaman painted in such dark colors, I was greatly surprised, even alarmed. I had often met with the Chinese citizens of Manchuria, which after the war of 1904 became a Russian province, and these quiet, law-abiding, hard-working, extremely honest people never once struck me as being romantically wicked. I dined in their restaurants, discussed things with their *intelligentsia*, bought silk from their wandering merchants, drank their "Dragon's Whiskers" tea. And not one dangerous meeting! Well, I thought, there must be something in the American air which develops the potential criminal instincts of the "heathen Chinee."

After seeing many a yellow menace "movie" I was even afraid to intrust my laundry to a Chinaman. I dreaded Chinatown. I shuddered at the mention of Chow Mien.

But not now. After my five years of studying America that romantically dreadful illusion was shattered, together with many another. The "heathen Chinee" lost all his criminal splendor. He became, like any other foreigner, for the most part a poor, ignorant, hard-working thing, competing more or less successfully with the higher-paid American laborer.

Sociologists say that here lies the main reason for hating the yellow man—his lowering of wages. But there is also another reason, a psychological one, which makes him in your eyes a mysterious criminal—his extreme reserve.

We all are sub-consciously afraid of silent men. They affect us like silent danger. Especially if they happen to come from a distant country of which we know but little. It is the primal instinct of self-preservation which urges us always to suspect the unknown, be it food, animals, ideas, or other human beings.

In Russia we did not fear Chinamen, because they did not come to us from abroad. On the contrary, the Russians invaded their territory, conquered their aristocratic province, made its population subjects of the Czar. We seldom fear our inferiors, and Chinamen seemed to the Russian masses infinitely inferior, since they were defeated.

Here, Americans also assume superiority to the yellow men. But, as the Chinamen are not under your political protection, there always lurks in your contemptuous attitude toward them the fear of the unknown, the elusive, the strange.

If you knew the Chinaman's soul, you would stop romanticizing about him. The yellow man would become for you just a differently colored human being, with rather peculiar traits of national character, but without that terrible radiance of mysterious evil which fascinates the "movie" audiences. Unfortunately, great masses of Americans are interested but little in any country besides their own.

I say "unfortunately," because the friendly curiosity toward other nations is a powerful factor of civilization. It replaces the ancient fear of the unknown with the desire to study it. And it is a widely recognized truth that we hardly can hate anybody whom we know well.

If I had no pity on the "movies," I would recommend you to meet with Chinamen socially. Some of them are highly educated, know English to perfection, and, when treated properly, they often throw aside their Oriental reserve and become entertaining and cordial companions. They may teach this young nation of yours the wisdom of their ancient civilization. Their main national trait is honesty, as most travelers state. So you need not be afraid to trust a Chinaman with either your laundry or your friendship.

But if the mysterious yellow villain changes into a friendly foreign visitor, what will become of the chief "movie" stunt? How can I attack the beloved theme of the photoplay writers? No! For the sake of the moving-picture tradition, let us preserve the holy fear of Chinamen.

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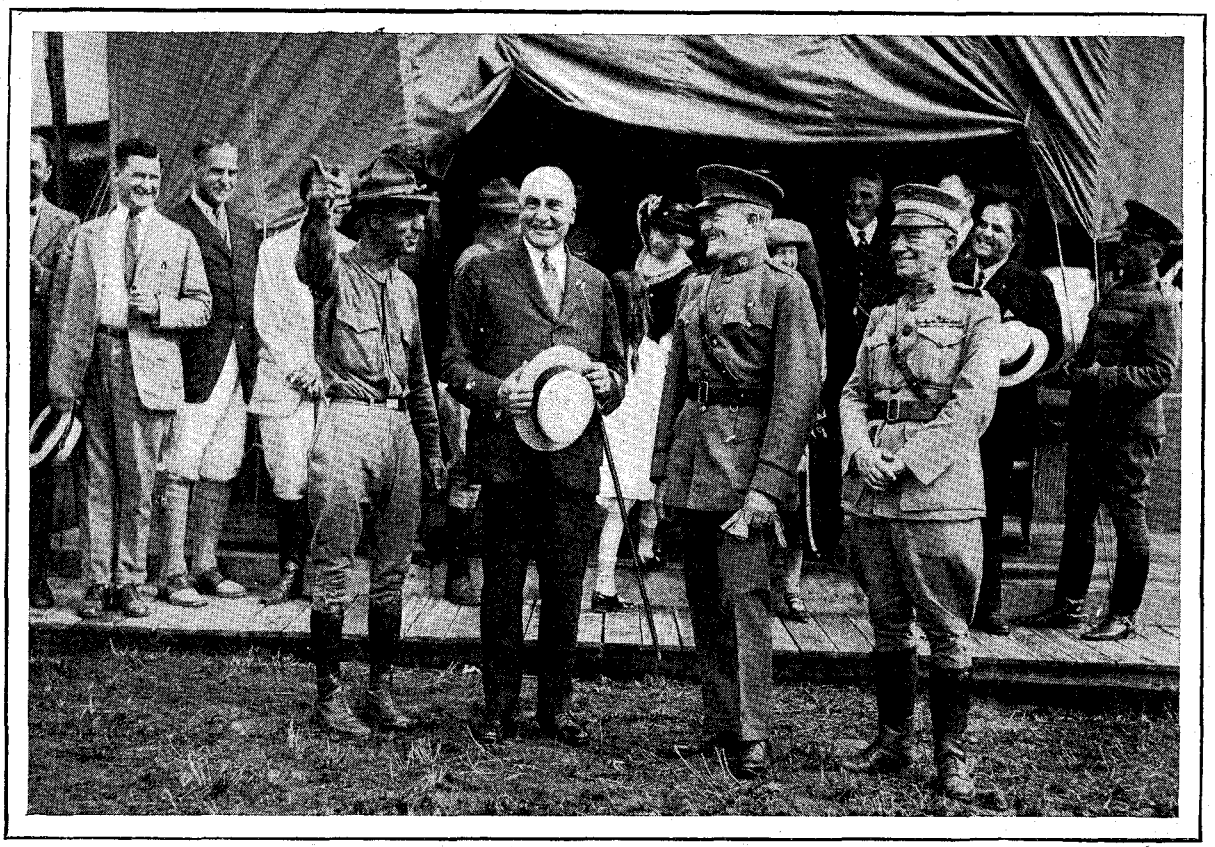

(C) Harris & Ewing

GENERAL BUTLER, PRESIDENT HARDING, GENERAL PERSHING, AND GENERAL LEJEUNE IN FRONT OF THE CANVAS "WHITE HOUSE" ERECTED BY THE MARINES ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

P. & A. Photos

MARINES MOVING TO THE ATTACK OVER THE HISTORIC WHEAT-FIELDS OF GETTYSBURG

The Marine Corps staged a double reproduction of the famous battle which marked the high tide of the Confederacy. The first battle was a presentation of the conflict as it was fought in Civil War times. The second presentation showed the battle as it would be fought to-day, with modern means of attack and reconnaissance. Tanks advanced over the fields where Longstreet charged; airplanes hovered over the historic lines on Cemetery Ridge. The maneuvers took place on July 1, 3, and 4

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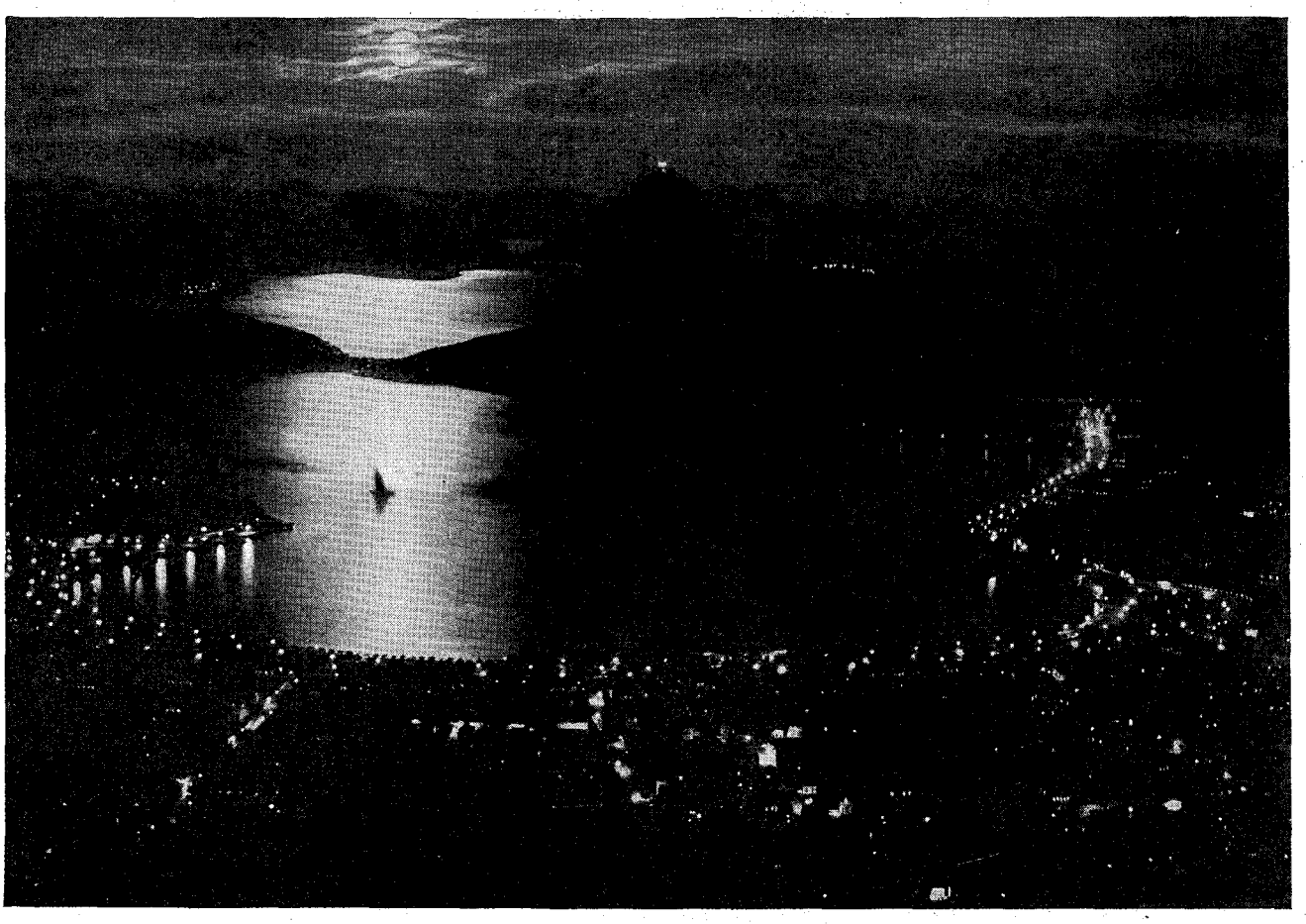
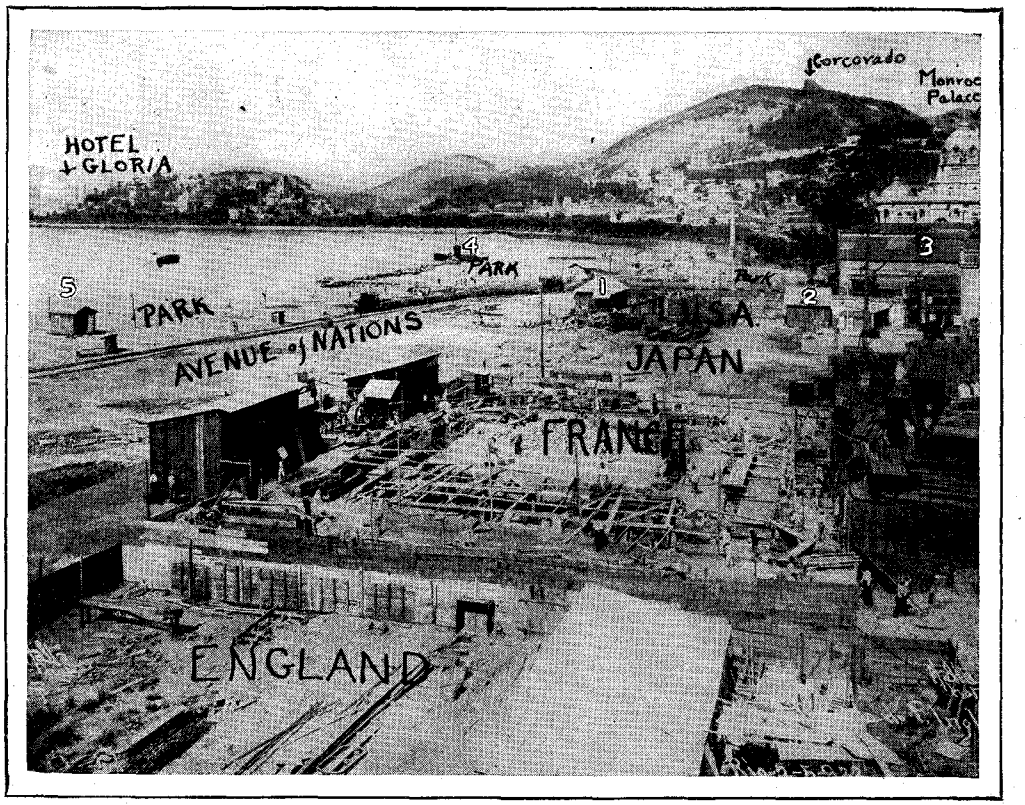
BRAZIL'S BIRTHDAY PARTY



Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

These two views show the site and the surroundings of the great Centennial Exposition which Brazil is planning for the coming year. The upper picture gives a panorama of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro at night. It is taken from the top of Mount Corcovado. The lower picture shows the site of the Exposition and is taken facing towards Mount Corcovado, the tip of which appears over the hill in the background. The dome of Monroe Palace appears at the extreme right; the monolithic monument marks the junction of the Avenida Rio Branco and the Avenida Beira-Mar. The West Gate to the Exposition will extend across the Beira-Mar just west of the palace grounds, as shown by the trees to the right of the monolith. The North Gate will be to the right between the low building shown and the Monroe Palace. At the left is Gloria Hill. A portion of the bay shown in the photograph is to be filled in by earth from the Morro do Castello, now in process of being demolished. The new Gloria Hotel is shown in the extreme left. The ground between the low, long building marked "3" and a straight line drawn from shed "1" to the monolith will be parked. The Avenue of Nations is to be at the left of the shed "1," which is in the street, and will merge with Beira-Mar at the monolith. The bay from the shore to boat marked "4" is now being filled in for a great public park which will extend in a curve following the present shore-line from shed marked "5" to the Gloria Hotel



Underwood

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THE RIGHT TO WORK

BY KINGSLEY MOSES

A PUPIL OF THE JEWELRY CLASS (SHRIVELED LEFT ARM)

THE idea that crippled or physically disabled men and women have a right to profitable employment and an active share in the affairs and pleasures of the world is a conception comparatively new.

Within the memory of the majority of us it was a fact taken for granted that unfortunates injured in industry or disabled by illness must simply drop out of active life. The future of these unfortunates was nobody's business or particular concern; they were simply swept aside. For such of them as happened to have kindly disposed relatives the future was one of supine and more or less uncomfortable dependence; for such as had no kin—well, there were almshouses.

True, so far as financial relief alone was involved, there was in many cases recourse to the law; as, for example, if the employer had been criminally negligent. But the law is often tardy, always expensive, and sometimes oblique in its judgments, and the poorer folk generally have little faith in its workings. But in many other cases there was, under the prevailing industrial code, no ground for appeal. In cases of illness not directly to be traced to the invalid's daily employment the situation was entirely and pitiably hopeless.

So these discards of society were shunted aside to provide for themselves as best they might. The world moved on and left them helpless, unable to engage in active labor, ignorant of methods by which they might fit themselves for other lines of endeavor, and, worse than all perhaps, filled with bitterness and resentment against a human system that tolerated such conditions. In their own hearts they were thwarted, miserable, and unhappy; and their attitude was naturally reflected by their families. If only from a practical and economic view-point, it was a bad business.

This particular problem has long been realized and agitated by social workers; but, unhappily, the attention paid to social workers—more or less as a result of the sentimentality of the workers themselves—has been rather desultory and spasmodic. There were so many other things to do. So until the close of the war the movement had generally small impetus.

A few cases will illustrate the problem.

A young railway worker in Syracuse, New York, lost his foot in an accident. The boy was paid his legal amount of compensation by the railway. He attempted to develop himself into a singer, since his experience in the local church choir encouraged him to believe that he might make a living by his voice. But voice training is a long and difficult routine. The boy spent his compensation award, and was still unable to cash in on the value of his musical accomplishment. What then?

A coal miner, forty-two years old and illiterate, lost his leg. He had a wife and several children to support. All his life had been spent in and about the mines. That was his world. Naturally, it was not supposed that he could carry on underground, and he was not mentally keen enough to be fitted for any other work. This man's future, then, was not promising.

In New York a young girl of seventeen was an expert in the manufacture of silk lingerie. In a fall she injured her elbow severely, and an X-ray, tardily taken, disclosed an ugly fracture. Careless treatment resulted in a new formation of bone that prevented her bending her arm. She was no longer able to operate her machine.

Martha Kern, as we shall call her, was at eighteen a lifelong cripple from infantile paralysis. She was confined to her home, and even there could get about only on crutches. There seems small chance for a girl with that handicap.

Bessie Young—again for obvious reasons the name is fictitious—had also been a paralytic. She was a rare case; she had the courage to try to earn a living despite her affliction. But training in millinery work had left her unresponsive and uninterested. Again, fond of children though she was, work as a nurse-girl in private families irritated her nervous condition and made her a not desirable helper. She seemed, through the very misfortune of her condition, barred from lucrative and congenial employment.

Another young girl, whose leg had been amputated, began to brood upon her condition, which, as she thought, barred her from the companionship of young people of her own age. She was acutely sensitive about her artificial leg and extremely loth to go out.

Even more difficult was the case of a man adjudged ninety per cent disabled from terrible burns received in a chemical plant explosion. He was absolutely bald; all his hair had been charred away. His left hand was weakened, his right hand so shockingly deformed that he could only grasp articles as one uses a pair of pincers. His face, as a result of the burns, appeared repulsive. It seemed

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impossible for him to find employment. People shrank at the sight of him.

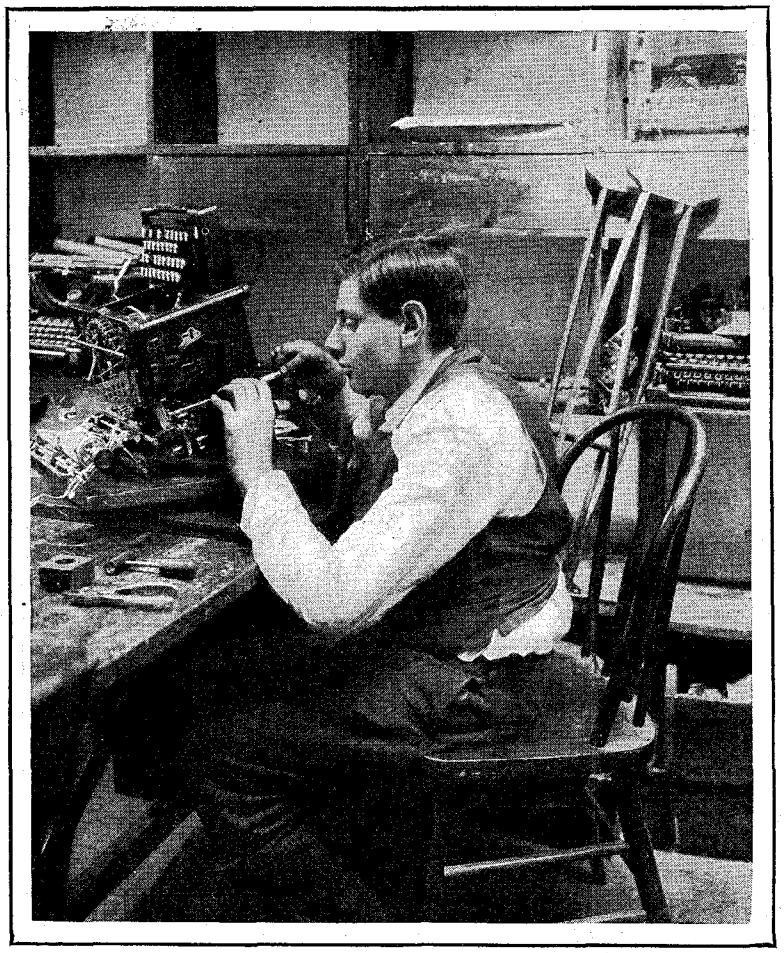
Yet in every one of these cases, through the activities of the men engaged in the work of industrial rehabilitation, a remarkable cure or a material improvement has been effected, and the disabled persons have been restored to profitable and pleasant occupation.

In June, 1920, Congress passed a bill providing for the promotion of the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and for their return to civil employment. Thus Congress recognized the importance, entirely aside from a Christian or humanitarian point of view, of conserving the country's human resources. People, human beings, were at last to get as much attention as barren tracts of land—for reclaiming useless acres that may prove valuable has long been a worthy and profitable real estate venture.

So, successively, the United States has officially indorsed and provided for: first, vocational education as a regular and normal training for all citizens; second, the obligation to rehabilitate and re-establish its disabled soldiers in civil life; and, third, the conservation of a class which greatly outnumbers our war wounded.

Recognizing the fact that the several States must take a direct financial and intimate interest in this work, Congress wisely provided that a certain sum should be set aside each year for the promotion and maintenance of the project; and that of that sum there should be allotted an amount to each State equal to the amount raised by the State itself. For example, New York provided the sum of $75,000 and was entitled to $75,000 more from the Federal Government. In this the Nation has had the co-operation already of more than thirty States of the Union, with the others slowly beginning to follow. California, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, and Pennsylvania are already conspicuous for their activity.

The procedure followed in treating the cases which come to the attention of the State boards is, briefly, first, to determine so far as is possible what the real trouble is with the applicant, and then to discover for what available work the disabled person may best be trained with expectation of reasonable success in that vocation. Very frequently nothing more than a little moral encouragement is needed, and the consequent exercise of the Board in finding the person work. In the cases of the two apparently helpless cripples (the coal miner and the girl embarrassed and self-ostracized on account of her artificial limb) there was, as a matter of fact, no treatment necessary save a little moral bucking up. Taken back into his former employment by the mining company, the middle-aged workman soon learned to get about with almost his old-time agility. And the girl, encouraged privately to dance, discovered that the slow shuffling which to-day passes as dancing was quite within her powers, took heart, made friends, and is now cheerfully employed as a saleswoman in a pleasant music store.



PUPIL IN TYPEWRITER REPAIR CLASS (HUNCHBACK AND PARALYTIC), INSTITUTE FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED MEN

But in the majority of cases there is a much more serious problem. The sick person has to be cured first, then trained, and finally placed in the right sort of employment.

Too great emphasis cannot be placed upon the latter function of the various boards. Had the young man from Syracuse whose foot was gone been encouraged to persist continuously with his singing, it is extremely dubious whether he could ever have succeeded. Morbid at being a continual drain upon his family and the State, he might easily have lost courage. But, instead of that, when, after training at a barbers' school, he secured profitable employment in that trade, and continued his singing lessons at night, it is easily possible to foresee that he can go on to ultimate attainment.

Then, again, careful scrutiny of the patient's preferences must be given. A hated task is a hard task, badly done. The silk lingerie worker referred to previously loved that sort of labor. Having discovered so much, the Board insisted on treatment for her arm that would return her to the work, where she is now, once more, a success.

The girl we call Bessie Young, who through nervousness resulting from her ailment could not be interested in millinery manufacture or tolerate the exactions of service in a private home, was made perfectly content by employment in a regular day nursery, where at the same time she could exercise her fondness for children and be assured of regular hours and wages. Martha Kern, on the other hand, almost bedridden and incurable invalid though she was, took to millinery work eagerly, and is now not only taking private orders but turning out material for a wholesale house as well.

It is very largely a question of the individual and of careful study of each individual. In the case of the man horribly disfigured from burns neither a return to the old work nor training for some related work was feasible. He was reluctant to mix with his fellow-men because of his appearance; particular and, in a sense, unique occupation had to be hit upon, and then opportunity to engage in that work discovered. Yet even this the Board did, settling the man happily at last in the country, where, with the inheritance of a love for gardening, he was established as a raiser of flowers, which through the co-operation of his wife and young son he was able to sell profitably.

This is the sort of thing that the Rehabilitation Bureaus are doing in those

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INFANTILE PARALYSIS CASE TRAINED TO MILLINERY WORK

States which have actually accepted the plan and begun the work. Getting the sick person a job, after first curing him (or her), and then keeping him in the job by co-operation with his employer—that is the foundation of the effort. There is of course much more. Artificial limbs are furnished when necessary; all the required training is given—in some cases even cost of maintenance is paid weekly during the course of training; but most important of all is the choosing carefully of the right type of employment. Without close and intelligent attention to the needs of every applicant all this work might be wasted and profitless. And, sadder even, the roused hope of the sufferer might be dashed so that his subsequent condition would prove more miserable than had been his plight before commencing training.

The Workmen's Compensation Laws, formulated gradually by most of our States and inaugurated in 1912 in those widely separated localities, Arizona and New Hampshire, quickly followed by Connecticut and New Jersey, provide compensation generally for death or injury resulting from industrial employment, and in the case of injury stipulate the sums payable according to the nature and extent of the incapacity.

But, as Mr. Frederic G. Elton, district director of the work in New York City, points out:

"It is of course pretty generally admitted that compensation does not compensate for an injury; in fact, there is always the danger of destroying the character and work habit of the individual. In making provision only for a monetary consideration to its injured workers the State is not recognizing that the workers are human assets, and that injured workers, like idlers, are liabilities, the maintenance of which devolves upon the State and society.

"Primarily it is necessary to preserve this contribution and not to permit its decrease. The mere payment of a monetary compensation does not do this. While it may temporarily relieve the individual, it often robs the State of a percentage of the aggregate effort of its citizens, and, as this percentage grows, retards the progress of the State and Nation. Therefore, since it is economically necessary to the progress of the State that the man power be maintained, it would seem that it is an obligation that the State owes to itself to see that each individual when injured is physically and vocationally rehabilitated as far as it is possible, and returned with the least loss of time to his proper place as a worker."

This is the scientific, economic aspect of the endeavor. Its social consequences and possibilities are no less important. In this day of turmoil and in too many quarters in America as well as Europe of violent class hatreds, it is an ill thing to have in any community such bitterly disappointed and thwarted lives as must be the result of negligence in the care of our sick and crippled. The misplaced sympathy of well-meaning friends, self-pity, and ignorance too often turn the crippled man or woman into the devious roads of radicalism. Over-introspective, like Hamlet, they begin to hate themselves and their own maimed and futile bodies. And that hate, like poison gas, spreads out through their immediate families, their friends, and the whole neighborhood. They hold their late employers, their fellow-citizens, the whole of society at large, responsible for their own ailments and misfortunes; and their bitterness inevitably breeds bitterness.

That the movement now so generally adopted and sponsored by the several States as well as by the Nation is appealing to the academic as well as to the business mind is evidenced by Harvard University's inclusion in its summer course this year of a study of rehabilitation, under the joint direction of the University, the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Occupational Therapy Association, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the Committee for Mental Hygiene.

The Bethesda of complete physical cure is not always, in this twentieth century of ours, practicable or to be dreamed of; but the peace of mind that has its source in active and agreeable occupation seems certainly to be within the reach of those who have so greatly suffered.

THERE ARE OTHER THINGS BESIDES WRECKED BODIES IN THE WAKE OF MODERN INDUSTRY WHICH NEED REHABILITATION. SOME OF THESE THINGS THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY HAS SET ABOUT MENDING OF ITS OWN INITIATIVE. FOR INSTANCE, BUSINESS ETHICS.

"CLOSING IN ON COMMERCIAL BRIBERY"

IS A FORTHCOMING OUTLOOK ARTICLE WHICH TELLS OF THE PROGRESS WHICH IS BEING MADE TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF EVIL TRADE PRACTICES WHICH A FEW YEARS AGO WERE ACCEPTED AS INEVITABLE.

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FOR MAISTER GEOFFREY CHAUCER

BY ROBERT HILLYER

A BARD there was, and that a worthy wight,
Who from the time that he began to write
Served God and beauty with an humble mind,
And most of all, he knew and loved mankind.
Laughing he was, and quick at many a jest;
The Lord loves mirth,—the devil take the rest!
A simple grace ere wine was poured at dinner,
A ready hand outstretched to saint and sinner,
A prayer at times, not lengthy but devout,—
This was our poet's faith without a doubt.
Travel he loved, and wonders had to tell
Of royal France and Italy as well,
And everywhere he went, his furtive pen
Took down the secrets of his fellow-men,
Their faces and their stories, high and low,
From lordly Petrarch and Boccaccio
Unto the meanest villein who could hold
Some tavern audience with the tales he told.
Yet with his scrivening, he never swerved
From duty to King Edward, whom he served,
And though he roamed both France and Italy,
England was where he ever longed to be,
And thither he returned with magic spoils
That England might have pleasure of his toils,
And hear his brave chivalric stories sung
By English pilgrims in the English tongue.
Noble his spirit was, and gay his heart;
A judge of wine, a master of his art,
He loved all men, nor was ashamed to show it:
He was a very parfit, gentil poet,
Gentil in life, and parfit in his rhyme,—
God send us such another in our time!

WHY GERMANY FAILS TO PAY

BY JOSEPH DANZIGER

A REFEREE in bankruptcy is constantly called upon to determine whether the bankrupt is willing but unable, or able but unwilling to pay his debts. In arriving at a decision the referee must decide, not only on the financial data at his disposal, but also upon the moral attitude of the bankrupt towards his debtors.

Germany comes to the court of nations pleading insolvency. In attempting to arrive at some standard for judging her ability to pay at least a part of the reparations her political tendencies as well as her economic potentiality must be considered. There are three distinct political currents in Germany, each directed in a separate channel. To the left is a considerable portion of the population which admits the national obligation to pay for deliberate damage done by German militarism. The middle course, representing probably a majority of the population, waives all discussion of moral obligation, but accepts reparations as inescapable. To the right is the channel that offers resistance to any payments under all conditions. It is composed of small but tremendously powerful interests, agrarian as well as industrial and financial. The men who represent this tendency merely wish to do nothing, to pay not a single mark they can evade paying until *der Tag* when America, England, and Japan become involved in a tripartite war. Germany, they say, will then have the opportunity to settle with France alone, and they will fall upon their old western enemy hip and thigh. In the meantime they conceal arms on the landed estates, retain private organizations of armed soldiers more or less secretly, but in public they talk, plead, and stall to gain time and evade any permanent settlement of the question.

Although this latter tendency is not representative of popular opinion, it is powerful enough to obstruct any genuine reconstruction of Germany's internal finances. It is the work of those who seek to make even a partial reparations programme an unworkable proposition. Besides the Junkers, to whom war is a popular game and their social and political privileges the only purpose of society and state, the big financial and industrial interests are equally bent on a policy of immediate inaction. At the head of this aggregation is Stinnes, the coal baron, a silent, saturnine figure, who never appears in public, never expresses a personal predilection. He owns seventy-six newspapers, of every conceivable political complexion from monarchism to single-tax, all of which are unanimous in their pro-Stinnes attitude toward reparations. His rather shabby office on Budapesterstrasse is the radiating center of more driving power than issues from the Reichstag's building. Stinnes is not only absolute dictator of the People's Party, but also a powerful influence in the Center Party. His representative in the Cabinet is Hermes, officially a member of the Centrists' party, but in reality representative of special interests in the amorphous conglomeration known as the Wirth Government. In Greek mythology Hermes was messenger of the gods, titular deity of thieves and merchants; in the German Cabinet Hermes is Minister of Finance and spokesman for Stinnes.

Rathenau, Foreign Minister, represents the financial group opposed to the Stinnes interests.[1] He is a member of the Democratic Party, a small clique of Berlin business men. One day, when the Wirth Cabinet faced one of its frequent crises, Rathenau visited the Chancellor, demanded his immediate appointment as Foreign Minister or the Democratic Party would refuse to cooperate further with the Government. The appointment was published that very day, and the Democratic Party stuck.

Wirth himself seems to be honest enough. He knows what is needed for a reconstruction of internal finance, but he can only rely on the Social Democrats and the left wing of his own party, the Centrists. All other factions in the heterogeneous coalition oppose any efficient methods for financial reform. Under these political distractions an annual budget deficit is inevitable. It increases from month to month, and the proposed remedies are mere temporizing patches which will ultimately aggravate the evil. The first essential to reparations payments is that Germany shall set her own financial house in order; but to do so would eliminate a conspicuous and specious objection to payments. For this and other reasons that will be referred to later, dominant interests reject all programmes for effective financial reform.

THE ALTERNATIVE WHICH GERMANY FACES

THE German Government can pay no greater amount than it collects from the nation, but if the Government is controlled by interests that refuse to pay even enough to support running expenses the effect on reparations payments is obvious. Every student of economics has had the ancient witticism thrust upon him at some time, that there are only three ways of acquiring wealth: earning it, receiving it as a gift, or stealing it. Conversely, there are three methods for Germany to meet

[1] The assassination of Rathenau by fanatical disciples of Prussianism occurred after this article was written and mailed from Germany.—The Editors.

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reparations payments: either with gold or its equivalent, with goods delivered to the devastated regions to supplant wealth destroyed in the war, or with direct labor values.

The last-named form of payment is the most primitive. French Syndicalists have declared their willingness to welcome German comrades on the former battle-grounds of northern France and co-operate with them in a common effort to rebuild the ravished departments. The French Government, however, will not listen to this plan, so that payments in direct labor values are eliminated. At best it would be complicated by the amount of good will exercised by the German Government and the readiness of the imported German labor to render value received. As human nature is constituted, it would be a dubious proposition.

There remains the alternatives of payment in goods or in gold or its equivalent. Economists, as distinguished from politicians, are pretty well agreed that the forty billion gold marks which Germany has agreed to pay as indemnity for war damages is the ultimate amount which can be reckoned on at least during the present generation. The additional sixty billion gold marks to reimburse the Allies for the cost of the war is too conjectural an amount to be worthy our serious consideration. The German gold reserve, amounting to about one billion gold marks, is now held at the disposal of the Reparations Commission and amounts to less than one annual interest payment of three per cent on the capital charge of forty billion gold marks. So then, as Germany does not possess the gold to pay reparations, she can only pay by means of a favorable trade balance. That is, if the national capital should not be impaired for the purpose of meeting reparations payments, Germany must export more goods than she imports. Otherwise, she must sell her capital assets, such as lands, houses, factories, or stock certificates. During the last two years much foreign capital has gone into Germany for such purchases, establishing balances abroad. The result has been that reparations were paid out of the sale of capital assets, and not from current earnings. This method of paying obligations is sure to prove disastrous to the future economic stability of a nation, as it would be if a business man sold his capital assets to pay a current loan at the bank.

It would be a less serious matter if these assets were purchased at gold values, but such is not the case. I know of a twenty-one-flat building erected with modern improvements just before the war that was sold to a Spaniard for the equivalent of about one thousand dollars, a much smaller sum than the replacement cost of the bricks. The building is located near a subway station in a new high-class residence section, and the low price was possible because of the low rate of exchange.

Germany has had an unfavorable trade balance since the close of the war. Immense quantities of raw materials, especially food products, were imported as soon as the blockade was raised. Hides and textile fibers were also required to fill the utterly depleted stocks. To a limited extent this demand has now been satisfied, at least for immediate and imperative needs of the population, for the average German does not possess his pre-war purchasing power, and is compelled to buy fewer and cheaper clothes, to eat less expensive food, and has nothing at all for imported luxuries, like California fruit or real coffee beans. Imports are therefore restricted to indispensable necessities for home consumption, and other raw materials are intended to be worked up and exported.

The year 1921 closed with an unfavorable balance, but this has gradually diminished from month to month. The value of all imports and exports for the last three months of the year were:

	Exports (Marks).	Imports (Marks).
October	9,711,508	13,875,052
November	11,911,874	12,277,894
December	14,554,071	13,706,573
Total for six months	66,585,819	78,526,140

While the unfavorable balance averages almost two million marks per month for the last half of the year, it was reduced to 366,000 marks in November, and December exports exceeded imports, disclosing a slight favorable balance. An analysis of these figures discloses that, while the value of imports did not vary materially, the total tonnage decreased from month to month. Over two-thirds of all imported values for the six months ending January 1, 1922, were foodstuffs. The value was about the same for November and December, but the tonnage for the latter month was two-thirds that of the former. The contrary is true of exports. During the last quarter of the year the tonnage was constant for each month and the value increased as shown above. This is partly accounted for by the constant drop in the mark, but is more essentially due to shifting economic conditions. As agricultural productivity increased foodstuffs were imported in lessening quantities, whereas the value as well as the quantities of textile and metal exports has been rapidly increasing.

REPARATIONS IN KIND

THE essential deduction to be drawn is that as German agriculture recovers its pre-war productivity and business connections abroad are restored Germany can be expected to slowly convalesce and ultimately re-establish her favorable balance of trade. When this is done, but not until then, she will be able to make cash payments for reparations on a sound economic basis without disturbing the welfare of other nations. This is the contention of Sir Robert Horne, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Robert's assertion is eminently correct, provided Germany can be induced to set her internal finances on a sound foundation. In the Wiesbaden Conference Germany agreed to pay seven billion gold marks in goods during the next five years. The method adopted by Belgium should be a model for France. A Belgian manufacturer requires a million francs' worth of machinery to restore his destroyed plant. He secures bids in the regular way from both Belgian and German sources. If he decides to place the order in Germany, it must be approved by the Belgian authorities after they have assured themselves that prices are acceptable. The Belgian is not required to make a direct payment. The German vender sends his bill to his Ministry of Reparations and is paid in paper marks. The value of the invoice in gold marks is credited to Germany by the Belgian reparations officials. This method permits absolute freedom of action to vender and purchaser, the two interested Governments merely acting as bankers in the transaction. The same method can be applied to building materials, and even to the actual construction of houses if the French Government would admit the introduction of German labor.

Cash payments would necessarily entail a roundabout and economically wasteful process. Germany would have first to establish a heavy export trade in order to obtain an adequate favorable balance. In other words, German labor, instead of making good the damage caused by German militarists, would be forced to compete with, let us say, American labor, and at a wage far below the American margin of subsistence. If gold payments are insisted on, Germany will be in a position to meet them within the next five years, but the result will be disastrous to our exports of raw materials to Germany and finished products to other foreign markets. For if the German export balance is chiefly used to pay reparations there will be nothing left to buy commodities required for domestic consumption.

So far as we are concerned, cash indemnities will be a double disadvantage to us; on the one hand, it will expose us to competition with industries that procure skilled labor at fifty cents and less per day; and, on the other, it will limit the purchasing power of an excellent pre-war customer to the barest and most indispensable necessities.

There is no essential economical obstacle to reparations in kind. On the contrary, while cash payments would cause unemployment in competitive industrial countries, payments in kind would have the reverse effect. They would restore the productive potentiality of an important section of western Europe and create means of employment for inhabitants of the most valuable mining and manufacturing districts in France. Reduced to its lowest terms, it would mean that Germany would have to support not more than two million

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men while they were engaged in recreating wealth which had been destroyed in the war. If Germany could support eight million men during nearly five years of war and blockade and furnish them with the most efficiently constructed instruments of destruction, then she can surely support two million men engaged in the arts of peace, especially as she would no longer be inhibited by a blockade nor have to support a large army, but she could trade with all the world and when the time came join the other civilized nations in the economic rehabilitation of Russia, her natural hinterland.

OFFICIAL GERMANY OBJECTS AND HOLDS TO A POLICY OF RUIN

THE only objections to this just, practical, and simple plan for the restoration of willfully destroyed wealth have been raised by official and industrial Germany. The objections are specious and futile. They will not stand the light of economic analysis. Therefore it is next to impossible to secure the desired data. Men at the helm confine themselves to platitudinous statements that contain no convincing facts and which a supine German press repeats without question. They decline all interviews with foreign correspondents. They fear the incisive inquiries of trained American journalists, as any foreign correspondent in Berlin will testify. Not only that, but official statistics which are available to all and sundry in Washington are carefully secreted in Wilhelmstrasse. When I requested certain statistics essential to the preparation of this article, I was blandly informed that Herr Rathenau had taken them home with him to study out a statement for the Genoa Conference. A Councilor in the Foreign Office replied to my protest: "Why, if we published all the facts in our possession our enemies would know as much as we do."

The statement of Walter Rathenau at Cannes that reparations payments are responsible for the fall of the mark is a good example of popular sophistry. Reparations have in no case been paid in paper marks. No sane banker would accept them as a permanent form of investment, although thousands of German-Americans have been induced to buy marks—the actual currency in most cases—in the expectation that they would eventually be restored to their gold value. Aside from this comparatively small item, reparations are paid by exporting gold or some other form of wealth or by the sale of capital assets.

An acquaintance of mine bought a fine country house in South Germany about a year ago. He paid $2,500 for it, or a quarter of a million paper marks at the current rate at that time. He gave his check for the price in dollars. His New York bank then credited the German bank with $2,500. This credit was turned over to the Reichsbank in exchange for its equivalent in paper marks, which were transferred to the seller of the property. The Reichsbank then used the New York credit of $2,500 as part of the next reparations payment.

The pre-war value of the property referred to was 100,000 marks, or about $25,000. The purchaser bought it in this case because he could get it for about one-tenth of its pre-war value in dollars. This process has been repeated to the extent of billions by English, Scandinavian, and French investors in real estate and industrial values. Foreign credits were thus amassed and reparations payments met with them. If it were continued indefinitely, it would result in all German wealth being acquired by aliens. However, it cannot be continued indefinitely. For every foreign investor there are hundreds of Germans who profit by the present chaos to concentrate wealth in a few hands. Stinnes is a well-known example of this type.

To say, as Rathenau did, that the sale of capital assets abroad had an influence depressing the value of the mark assumes profound economic ignorance on the part of his listeners and is as logical as it would be to assert that a horse walks up hill because he is pushed by the cart behind him. The mark is worth a small fraction of its gold value because there are so many in circulation. A graph showing the rate of dollar exchange in marks for the year 1921 describes an almost parallel curve with the inflation of Germany's floating indebtedness. This mainly consists of treasury certificates deposited with the Reichsbank as "security" for additional currency. But, as the security is worth no more than the Government's ability to pay, its value is reflected in the number of marks required to buy a perfectly stable dollar. When the Government finds that its revenue is insufficient, it issues treasury certificates to balance the deficit. These are used as the basis for further inflation of the currency, and as a result the purchasing power of the mark is reduced still more. Prices of labor and materials gradually advance, so that the next budget based on former market prices is likewise inadequate and the deficit must again be balanced with treasury certificates to be used as the basis for further inflation. This vicious circle has been pursued for the last three years. The results are startling.

Among total assets of 150,000,000,000 marks the most recent Reichsbank statement disclosed 130,000,000,000 marks of these to be treasury certificates and 5,000,000,000 marks composed of the other forms of currency, which had been accepted for redemption and are no more assets than their value as waste paper. The bank has issued 122,000,000,000 legal-tender notes. The significance of this may be vaguely estimated when it is remembered that in 1913 the total wealth of the German nation was appraised at 325,000,000,000 gold marks, and this included rich mineral deposits now confined within the borders of France and Poland. It is clear that the state of German finances and the financial stability of the Reichsbank are on an extremely wildcat foundation.

SALVATION BY TAXATION

THE only means of restoring a stable currency and sound Government finances would be the adoption of sound methods of taxation. There are two opposing forces. One is the Nationalists' or Junker Party. This faction is opposed to any adequate form of property tax. Agricultural products sell at very near world-market prices. Potatoes, for example, cost one hundred and thirty times the pre-war price, although the gold mark has only risen to sixty times the paper value. Such necessities as bread and potatoes have attained the nature of a semi-luxury, and butter is beyond the means of the average skilled mechanic or salaried man. The consequence has been an enormous increase in the price of agricultural land. The obvious procedure would be a heavy taxation of such inflated values to meet the inflated costs of government administrations and stop the further inflation of the currency. But the Junkers have served notice that they will not tolerate any such property tax, and, as they are known to have arms secreted on every big estate and large forces of disciplined units under their command, the Government fears to employ any vigorous opposition to their wishes lest they accomplish a *coup d'état*. The big interests, both financial and industrial, also oppose any property tax. They insist upon the present consumption and occupation taxes. Currency inflation has proved a benefit to them. It enables them to employ labor at less than one-tenth the wages of similar labor in America. This gives them a clear field

"ONCE upon a time gold was one of the splendid things of life, a lesser brother of the sun. It glittered on statues and furnishings, on pictures and books, tables and altars, on uniforms and bridal clothes, on the heads of kings, and about the brows of saints; it caressed the necks of women and encircled the arms of men."

So writes

GUGLIELMO FERRERO

in an article entitled

"GOLD IS DEAD"

It is not a fairy story, even if it begins "Once upon a time." It is an eloquent interpretation of one of the great dramas of the progress of civilization. The article will appear in a forthcoming issue of The Outlook.

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for such foreign commerce as they go after. Unemployment fluctuates with the rate of exchange. When the mark declines on Wall Street, unemployment is proportionately reduced in Berlin. That is, the lower the rate of exchange, the less labor cost in gold, and consequently more business for German employers. Labor is not paid in proportion to the decreased purchasing power of the mark.

Metal workers comprise about three-fifths of all industrial labor. In 1913 the average wage was .58 marks per hour; by the end of 1920 it had risen to 5.44 marks, and a year later to 9.71 marks per hour. Measured in gold, this was 14 cents before the war, and less than 5 cents at the beginning of this year! I am aware that it is not altogether fair to compare gold values in arriving at any conclusion regarding the adequacy of present wage scales in Germany, but this computation is made here to disclose the immense advantage over foreign competition which the existing economic conjunction affords the German exporter. Obviously, our iron, steel, and metal workers cannot compete with countries where skilled labor earns less than 50 cents per eight-hour day.

In arriving at this conclusion I encountered characteristic difficulties. I could get no official data concerning wages, although Germany conducts a very efficient Department of Labor. I was referred to a table published by the Frankfort "Gazette." On examining this, I found that it only referred to Frankfort labor conditions. That city has less manufacturing than any large center in Germany. I was surprised to see that the metal workers' wages had been quadrupled during 1921, not at all in accordance with conditions in Berlin, where many metal industries are located. I therefore secured wages statistics from 222 different cities with a total population of over twenty millions and arrived at an average wage. Instead of a four times increase in wages, the average increase during 1921 was less than sixty per cent. During that year the wholesale price index increased from 1,400 to 3,600 and the cost of living from 800 to 1,650. Retail prices have also advanced rapidly during the present year, so that labor is much worse off now than a year ago.

A stabilization of the mark would put an end to this, as wages would tend to approximate the pre-war standard of living. To prevent this, the industrial and financial interests are determined to continue the existing period of inflation, which affords them a tremendous advantage in foreign markets.

The situation reacts in another way on American business. Low wages and salaries prevent the consumption of necessities. A shirt at 400 marks is a luxury to an office employee whose salary is only four or five thousand marks a month, and he must have a pretty good job if he earns that much. He would have to appropriate nearly a week's income to pay for a pair of shoes. This means a decreased demand for cotton, hides, and other commodities. It limits the importation of food products to an indispensable minimum. Copper products are unattainable for the average man, and such electrical devices as may be found in any American household are only within the means of the very rich in Germany.

To add to the advantage of the manufacturer and the financial embarrassment of the Government the railways are run at a great loss. Railways, post, and telegraph had a joint deficit of over 9,000,000,000 marks, nearly 7,000,000,000 marks charged to the railways. The steady increase in the cost of operation and maintenance necessitated a seventy per cent advance in rates early in the current year. The result was a marked decline in passenger earnings, showing that the charge was more than traffic would bear. However, overhead costs continue to increase and a large deficit is imminent in 1922.

An adequate basis of taxation would remedy all this and might even be used for deflation. The enforced loan of 1,000,000,000 gold marks to be used for meeting reparations payments is the only remedy proposed. The largest item in the 1922 budget is 71,000,000,000 marks from stock transfer and other corporation fees and taxes, 32,000,000,000 marks customs and stamp taxes, 10,000,000,000 marks coal taxes (excise), 3,500,000,000 marks tobacco taxes, and 1,000,000,000 marks each from taxes on beer and sugar consumption. There is an optimistic estimate of 2,500,000,000 marks' profit from the railway administration, which can scarcely be realized and 3,000,000,000 marks on post-war profits, which is likewise more liable to be a delusion than a realization because the law contains many evasive jokers. The separate states must also derive their revenues from these sources. Their incomes are prorated to them by the federal Government.

It will be observed that, with the exception of the problematical profits tax, all the revenues described above are levied upon consumption and traffic. Property, as such, goes scot free, and property values alone reflect the consequences of inflation. This is true of personal property as well as real estate. Stocks advanced during 1921 on the same scale as the increased price of the dollar. The gold value of such wealth is not materially affected by the fall of the mark.

Capital actively engaged in business suffers from impaired efficiency as a result of the depreciation of the currency. It is become more and more difficult to finance a business as the mark declines. A competitive business enterprise must take orders at the market price, but when the goods are delivered and have to be replenished the radical increase in prices call for a much larger investment in marks than had been needed a few months before to pay for the same amount of material. There is a large machine plant near Dantsic that enjoyed a big automobile and truck business before and during the war. There is a brisk demand for their output in the Austrian and Russian succession states which are within easy hauling distance. Nevertheless the automobile department had to be shut down for lack of capital. The proprietor told me that he could use sixty or one hundred million paper marks to finance this business, but, although his credit is AA1 and the business would almost come of itself, he cannot raise the money.

A shoe manufacturer in Middle Germany has "increased" his capital from 150,000 pre-war marks (gold) to 2,000,000 paper marks. Naturally, he is harder up now than before the war. A one-story shed with wooden walls and tar-paper roof built last year cost him more than his four-story brick-and-concrete fire-proof factory. To such enterprises the tax on capital stock and consumption is an intolerable burden. An outright property tax would wipe out some of their book profits on appreciation of buildings and personal property, but it would benefit them in the long run by wiping out the Government deficit, stabilizing the mark, and consequently increasing the purchasing power of the masses. However, they persist in ignoring these palpable facts and lend their support to the votaries of evasion and haggling.

The Army of Occupation is another hindrance to the economic sanitation of Europe. It is a luxury that neither France nor Germany can afford. Its purpose might be better accomplished by an accord between France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia similar to the Little Entente and threatening Germany with immediate invasion in case there was even the appearance of a recrudescence of militarism. In fact, such a threat might be more effective than the actual occupation of the Rhineland. The Junkers are mostly east of the Elbe, and, whereas they view the occupation of the industrial western provinces with equanimity, the possibility of a Polish invasion and the quartering of the despised Pole on their baronial estates would serve to curb any reactionary moves.

GERMANY CAN PAY

GERMANY needs a breathing spell and the opportunity for her statesmen to restore economic order by rational means and unhampered by Junkers, Stinneses, or Rathenaus. She may not have vigor enough to obtain this freedom for herself. The Allies may have to thrust it on her as a condition for meeting reparations obligations. The future alone can tell which course may be the right one. Two facts are now well established: Germany is able to pay reparations in kind without injury to herself or others, and she can do so promptly whenever special interests are rendered powerless for further evasion of her just obligations.

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ALABAMA GOES FISHING

BY GARRARD HARRIS

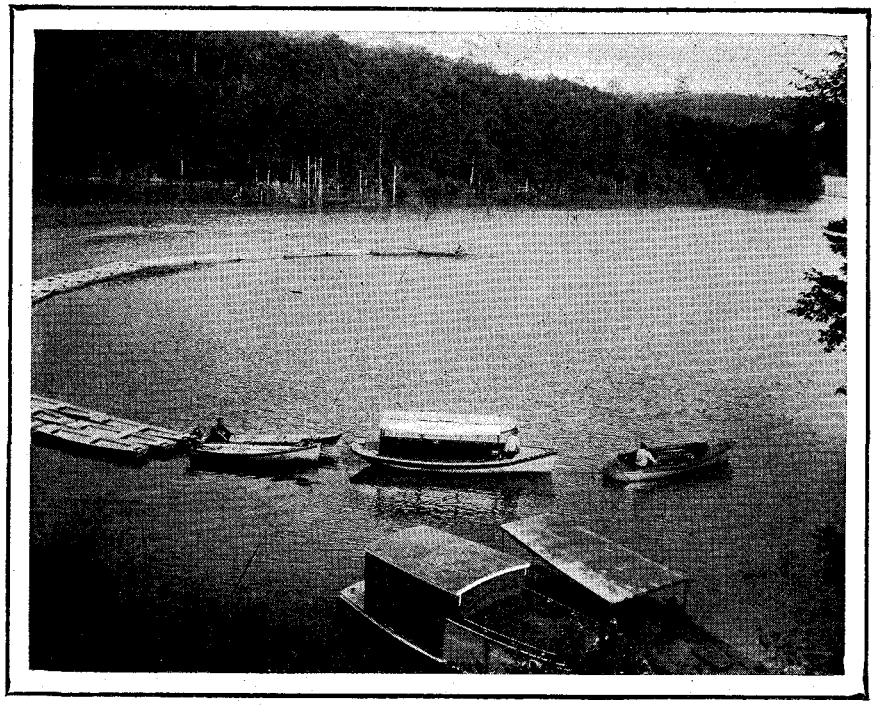
THERE is probably more running water in Alabama, potential angling water, than in any other State in the Union. Certainly there are more navigable rivers and more miles of navigable river water than in any other State—that much can be learned from Government surveys. All of these rivers have creeks, brooks, and other tributaries which once were full of fish.

Vandalism, growing more and more destructive as more efficient agencies of destruction came to hand, wrought havoc with the fishing, especially in the north-central portion of the State, the mineral region, until only a few of the larger streams had anything left at all to tempt a fisherman.

Fish traps, seining, dynamiting, the use of "lime jugs" and calcium carbide —all of these have been used by unsportsmanlike people. Did a coal or ore miner or limestone quarrier desire "a mess of fish"? He dealt with dynamite in his occupation of shooting out coal and iron ore or limestone for the furnaces and kilns. He put a few sticks in his pocket, hied himself to the nearest water and exploded the stuff in the deep pools. Dead fish, killed by the concussion, would rise to the surface. He took what he wanted and did not bother about the rest. The explosion killed everything in its vicinity, big and little. The water thereabout was made barren.

If a countryman did not have a seine —and nearly every neighborhood had one—he would take a two-gallon jug, fill it almost full of lime, hammer a wooden or corn-cob stopper in and wire it down tight, leaving a groove so water could enter the jug. Stones attached would sink it, and then it was let down easily in the water so as not to scare the fish away by a splash. The water, entering the jug and coming in contact with the lime, generated a tremendous heat, and directly there would be an explosion. The water would boil and seethe and a milky area from the lime spread out. What the explosion did not kill by concussion the lime in the water quickly made sick and inert. Ye gentle yokel filled a croker-sack with such fish as he could salvage, leaving the surface of the water covered with small dead ones, and perhaps many large ones he could not reach. The lime-water went on downstream to make other fish ill and kill myriads of the small fry which could not recuperate from the poison.

When acetylene gas came into more general use, some destructive genius tried using carbide in a soda-pop bottle instead of lime in a jug; it was quite as destructive, and is a favorite method of some town vandals even now. It is all just another variation of Charles Lamb's old child's story about the Chinese youth who burned down a house every time he wanted some roast pig!



THE FLEET OF FISHING BOATS AT CAMP OLIVER, ON LAKE BANKHEAD, READY FOR THE MEMBERS TO GO OUT AFTER THE DENIZENS OF THE LAKE ON OPENING DAY, MAY 15, 1922. MOTOR BOATS ARE MOORED AT THE WHARF

It never seemed to occur to any one that the streams were being made barren; that the small fry were being exterminated along with the large fish. It was a case of "after me, the deluge." The trapper, seiner, dynamiter, lime-jugger and carbide user cared nothing about saving a supply of young fish for replenishment. It was the same reckless spirit of waste and destruction which has characterized all America—with mere variations as to region.

Then some twelve years ago John H. Wallace, Jr., a young lawyer of Huntsville, Alabama, was elected to the Legislature. He prepared a code of conservation laws and provided for the office of "Fish and Game Commissioner." When the next election came on, nobody seemed inclined to run for office, so he made the race and was elected. It was a huge joke in the State then. John Wallace stood a lot of chaffing; they called him the "buzzard protector," the "catfish captain," and all that sort of thing. A magnetic personality, an orator of no mean ability, Wallace stumped the State, preaching his doctrine of conservation and explaining the code of laws he had passed.

He had no opponent for the office, but there was some opposition and grumbling. Farmers wagged their heads and swore they'd "be teetotally derned if anybody could keep them from shootin' a mess of fish outen their own cricks, or seinin' 'em when they got good an' ready, or shootin' a patteridge anywhur, anytime, they felt like it, b'gosh!" Wallace was elected, and procured some further amendments and amplification of the conservation laws. He spent most of his time going about over the State, lecturing, visiting schools, and inculcating the fundamentals of his doctrine. He instituted "Bird Day" in Alabama, and issued a handsome volume of conservation data, illustrated with colored plates of some Alabama birds. "Bird Day" in the public schools of the State is a fixture, and each year there comes another volume from the Department of Conservation.

Wallace's term expired, and he ran again. This time he procured the enactment of a hunting license, and had *ex-officio* game wardens appointed in conjunction with other county duties. The hunting license had rough sledding in the Legislature, but Wallace put it over and it stuck, and a few scattering arrests and convictions for violation of the game laws began to inculcate some respect for them. Still, there was the dead-weight of inertia on the part of sportsmen and the public generally. Where there was one conviction there were hundreds of offenses never punished.

Once more Wallace ran, defeating an opponent this time, for the office was now designated as "Conservation Commissioner," and it was one of considerable dignity and prestige in general estimation. Wallace further perfected the game code, shortened the season for shooting of game birds, and was making real headway, when he died in 1921. An able and active conservationist stepped into the place, but John Wallace was the father of conservation in Alabama.

What Commissioner Wallace com-

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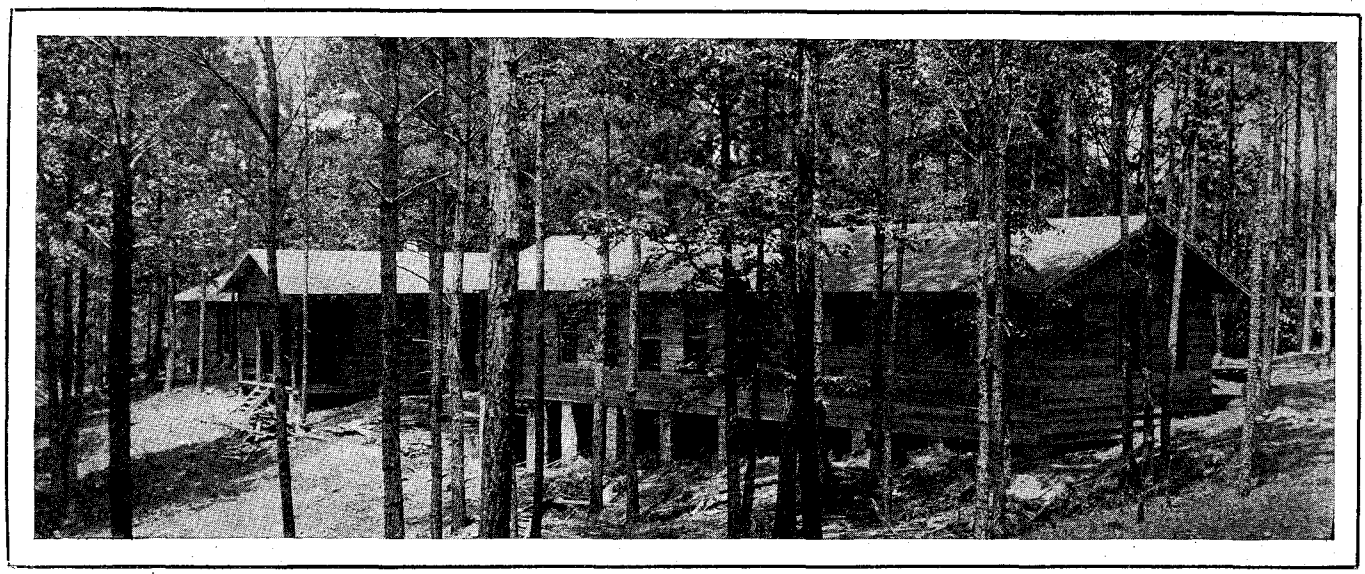

DINING HALL, COMMISSARY STORE, AND KEEPER'S HOUSE AT CAMP OLIVER ON OPENING DAY BEFORE THE FINISHING TOUCHES WERE ADDED

The dormitory (not shown) is twice as long as the dining hall, and the private cottages are in the rear and back of the reader. Lake Bankhead is down the slope to the left, past the keeper's house

plained of chiefly was lack of co-operation on the part of sportsmen and those who should be directly interested in the preservation of denizens of field and stream and the natural beauties of the State. His story was admitted to be true and what he said valuable, but it was much like the weather, which Mark Twain once said everybody complained of yet nobody did anything about.

On a perfect day in early March, 1921, one of the editors of the Birmingham "News," who had lately come to the State, took a day off and hied himself to Shade's Creek, one of the most beautiful streams in the State, running through Shade's Valley, about six miles from Birmingham. If there is any water in this whole country that ought to be teeming with fish, that stream is it. This newspaper man is a good fisherman, and he fished that stream closely for about seven miles, until late in the afternoon. An old colored man came up a path along the bank and stopped to observe the hopeful Izaak Waltonian.

"Havin' any luck, boss?" he inquired, in friendly interest.

"Not a bite or a strike all day."

"Huh! I reckin not; ain't nothin' in dis yer creek!"

"Ought to be; it's the prettiest water I have ever seen."

"Dat's de trufe—and hit used ter have. I been livin' round heah fifty yeahs, an' hit used ter be plumb chock full of fine fish."

"What's the matter now?"

"Dese yere devilish miners down at Oxmoor, an' dem folks in dat town, an' dese yer po' white trash livin' roundabout. Dey have been dynamitin' it from een to de yuther. What dey ain't killed wid 'splosives dey has seined out, twell now dey has even quit dynamitin' it, for hit's a plumb waste of time. Dere ain't nothin' here to kill—not even mud turkles."

He went on his way, which happened to be the way back of the newspaper man, who wound up his line and walked along, learning more about the vandalism and methods of destruction. March 9, 1921, the Birmingham "News" contained a straight-from-the-shoulder editorial urging the need for the many real sportsmen of Birmingham to get together and put a stop to such conditions, within the vicinity of Birmingham, at least.

Two men responded by calling on the editor, Major Lucien Brown and J. H. McCollister. It was decided to make a start. On the same typewriter the same hand that wrote the editorial typed off three sheets containing a call for organization. The three men signed, and the three copies were placed in sporting-goods stores, to be called to the attention of sportsmen. Several other editorials followed at intervals.

Clerks in the stores were very indifferent. They did not even take the trouble to show the copies of the call to customers who might be interested. Then Major Brown and McCollister "got their dander up" and personally carried the lists to sportsmen they knew. About two hundred signed, and on June 5 the announcement was made in the "News" that the meeting for organization would be June 6, at eight o'clock, at the Court House. Conservation Commissioner Wallace had accepted an invitation to be present and make a talk. About three hundred sportsmen were present, and the club was launched with W. G. Oliver, a wealthy business man and popular sportsman, as president. A constitution and by-laws which Commissioner Wallace had brought were adopted. The organization was named the "Jefferson Fishermen's Association," in honor of Joe Jefferson, the veteran actor, one of the most devoted fishermen this country has ever known. The charter members numbered about two hundred. At the meeting two weeks later fifty came in, and the enthusiasm began to spread.

A reward of $100 was offered for the arrest and conviction, or for information leading to the arrest and conviction, of any dynamiter or user of explosives; a less amount for seiners. Placards offering the reward and stating the laws of Alabama about such vandalism were printed on heavy pasteboard and members tacked them up all along the county roads and fishing routes. The dues of the club were fixed at $2 per year. Each member had to be of good standing, had to subscribe to "The Sportsman's Creed" and promise to obey the laws and try to induce others to. These were the only formalities. Memberships rolled in.

The meetings grew larger and were the most amazingly democratic affairs. Bricklayers, professors, doctors, iron-molders, carpenters, lawyers, preachers, laborers, bankers, and business men all met upon the utmost equality and fraternity. All were sportsmen, fishermen, and disciples of conservation in earnest about doing something constructive. That was enough—what else a man was or was not didn't matter in the least. The idea soaked in that real conservation was the result of education, and the members went after more members with the enthusiasm of zealots, to convert them and get them to work.

Inquiries from over the State began to come in as to qualifications for membership. As Birmingham is situated in Jefferson County, outsiders imagined the club was designed purely as a local affair, and numerous hunters said that they would join but they did not particularly care about fishing. The name was then changed to "The Alabama Fishermen and Hunters' Association." A more comprehensive constitution and by-laws were adopted and the organization legally incorporated.

The amazing growth continued, and there soon became manifest a disposi-

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tion to have a home, or center, or headquarters, of its own. President Oliver suggested going out on Lake Bankhead, and he was empowered to select a site. The Black Warrior River is about twenty-eight miles from Birmingham and is one of the most beautiful streams in the State. A system of locks and dams has made it navigable and a large tonnage is carried on it to and from the ports of Mobile and New Orleans. The uppermost lock, No. 17, is one hundred feet high, and the water backed up behind this dam goes into many coves and valleys and forms what is known as "Lake Bankhead." It has a total shoreline of about four hundred miles, is vastly deep in places, and is a magnificent fishing territory. It is too wide and deep for seining, and even dynamiters or other vandals have not been able appreciably to diminish the fish there.

The Association bought seventy-two acres of land on its borders, a beautiful site in every way. Bonds of the Association (6 per cent thirty-year first-mortgage securities) were authorized to the extent of $20,000, and the first $10,000 was used in paying for land and erecting the most necessary buildings and improvements. A dormitory where one hundred members can sleep has been erected, and several box tents for the use of families; a mess hall where one hundred at a time can dine; a fine kitchen and pantry built, as well as a store building and the keeper's lodge. The tract was surveyed with the contour of the land, and those members desiring to erect cottages were awarded lots on nominal lease for thirty years, the buildings to be erected to be approved by the Buildings and Grounds Committee to preserve the harmony of the surroundings. A central site has been left for the main club-house or assembly hall, which will be a rustic structure, mainly wide porches and large lounging-rooms with stone chimneys and great wide fireplaces. It will give a wonderful view from its knoll. The balance of the bond issue will be used in constructing this building. Some fifty pretty cottages and camps have already been constructed on the tract by private individuals, with others in prospect.

The government of Camp Oliver, as the place has been named, after the enthusiastic president of the Association, is vested in the Governing Board, made up of the chairmen of the Buildings, Grounds, Sanitation, House, Restaurant, Boats, Safety, Rules, Press, Water and Light, and House Committees, with the president and secretary of the Association as *ex officio* in the same capacity for the Governing Board.

Members may go to the camp and spend a week at a time, being provided with a cot and shower-baths and all other conveniences except food, without any cost whatever. If the member desires to cook his own food, the "community kitchen" has been provided—a raised dirt platform within a retaining wall of rock with little grated open-air brick fireplaces. If he desires to buy food from the restaurant, it is obligated to furnish a wholesome, well-cooked meal at 50 cents.

There are no paid officers save the secretary, and he receives a nominal sum. There is absolutely no "overhead" for maintenance of Camp Oliver, for the boat renting, restaurant, store, and gasoline privileges have been leased for a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the bonds, and the lessee is obligated to act as keeper and superintendent of the camp.

July 1, 1922, the actual paid membership of the Association was 2,079, with new members coming in at the rate of several every day. Branches are in progress of formation in other parts of the State. The dues of these branches will be $2 a year, of which $1 will be remitted to the parent club to be used in restocking waters and in carrying on the propaganda of conservation.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries is co-operating, and agents have been in conference with the Association. These agents express the belief that in some of the cold, clear hill-country streams of north Alabama the famous rainbow trout will thrive. The Association is now conducting temperature records in some of these streams to determine this. Much work was done this last spring under the direction of the Bureau representatives in removing small fry of bass and other game fish from congested private ponds and distributing them in barren public waters. Every stream in Jefferson County has been restocked and 50,000 fingerling bass liberated in Lake Bankhead at Camp Oliver.

A convention of sportsmen from all parts of the State will be held at Montgomery in September, at which time a programme for shortening the open game season, the imposition of a bag limit for fish, prohibiting fishing in the spawning season, providing for a fishing license and for permanently employed fish and game wardens will be worked out, and presented to the Legislature in January for adoption, with the moral and political force of the sportsmen of the State behind it. Several smaller sportsmen's clubs are expected to affiliate with the Alabama Association at that time. Another plan is to have the State employ the $120,000 accumulated in the State treasury from hunters' licenses and fines used in establishing a fish hatchery for the State to accelerate the replenishing of waters and keep up the supply. Preventing pollution of streams by mine water or refuse from manufactories is another object.

The winter programme of the Association embraces lectures and talks to the children of all the schools on conservation, true sportsmanship, and interesting hunting and fishing yarns; close co-operation and encouragement of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts; and carrying on the propaganda of conservation in all ways possible, together with the organization of branches at other points in the State.

There are sixty women who are enthusiastic members of the Association, and more women are going to be sought as members and interested in outdoor life. The families of members are planning to make use of Camp Oliver this summer, and sixty-five lots have been assigned to members who have to build within thirty days or forfeit. A number of artistic cottages are now under way on the grounds.

Since the organization and offering the reward and the first convictions, if there has been a case of dynamiting in Jefferson County the Association has not been able to hear of it, and every member constitutes himself a committee of one to report all depredations and violations of the law he hears of. Seining has practically ceased, and the tendency now is to build, to restore, to make beautiful.

The grounds at Camp Oliver are being planted with wild honeysuckle, or azalea, rhododendron, mountain laurel, holly, wild crab-apple, dogwood, and judas-tree. The cottage owners are going to embower their cottages in wild woodbine and Virginia creeper, and bring such ferns and wild flowers as the woods are full of. The club colors, russet and moss green, are carried out in the staining of the buildings and roofs.

Over on the eastern border of the State the Coosa River, famous as a fishing ground, has been dammed at one place by the Alabama Power Company, making a great inland lake which is famous already as a fishing ground. It has offered free to the Alabama Fishermen and Hunters' Association sufficient land and buildings, left from the construction camps, for another camp similar to Camp Oliver, and the offer will probably be accepted and provide a rendezvous for the sportsmen of the northeastern part of the State. The same company is now constructing another dam toward the south-central part of the State on the same stream, and makes a similar offer as to that location, affording a camp for the sportsmen of that region. The Association is thus armed with the attractive proposition of three model fishing and hunting camps with which to approach the lukewarm sportsmen of the rest of the State who have not yet come into the organization to add their individual force to the weight of those who are aggressively fighting for real conservation and constructive and upbuilding effort. Organizers will take the field in September and endeavor to gather into the Association ten thousand sportsmen before the year is out.

And all of this because a newspaper man went fishing and didn't get a bite, and then voiced his indignation at vandalism which had come to be accepted as a matter of course!

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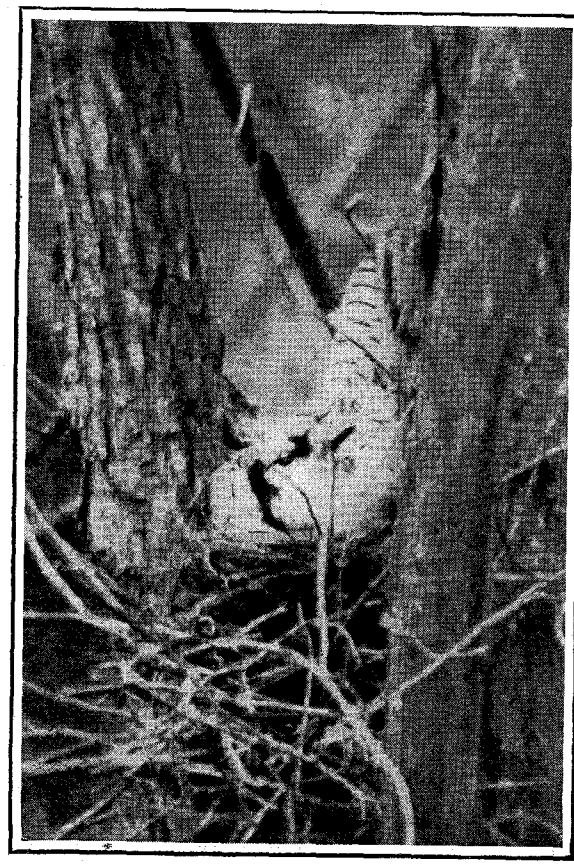
A PAGE OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PICTURES FROM AN OUTLOOK READER

SAUCY YOUNG HEN-HAWKS

RED-WING BLACKBIRD

KING-BIRD'S NEST



BLUE JAY ON HER NEST

Photographs from J. E. Whitehouse, White Bear Lake, Minnesota

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THE BOOK TABLE

LIVES UNALIKE

TO many readers not especially interested in the art vagaries of the post-impressionists the name of Gauguin is best known because he was the fiction model, so to speak, of W. S. Maugham's novel "The Moon and Sixpence," a powerful, repellent story. Naturally, the novel might be supposed to exaggerate—but not at all; Gauguin was stranger than Maugham's character. An Outlook reviewer wrote of the latter: "A man who might have had love, friendship, decent living, but who renounces all to follow an instinctive desire to paint. Until middle age he is a commonplace business man with no perceptible leaning to art. Then he abandons wife and children heartlessly and without provision, lives in filthy poverty in the slums of Paris, and later in Pacific islands—and paints, paints, paints! He is brutal, lustful, and detestable."

Now comes a volume of Gauguin's letters[1] to his only friend, de Monfried, and his own words show that his life and his acts are exactly described above. Frederick O'Brien, who writes the Foreword, says: "Gauguin's whole life as a painter was an outcry, almost a curse, against materialism, against accepted success; against laws, morals, money, critics, and clerics." His personal morals were atrocious; he heartlessly deserted wife and children and later one woman after another; in his wretched, dying days in the South Seas the only one who cared for him was one of these discarded mistresses. And when, near the end, he at last became homesick for civilization, de Monfried wrote him: "You must not return. Now you are the great dead. You have passed into the history of art." In other words, Gauguin's fame as a genius rested on his repudiation of all that is civilized and decent, so he must not spoil the pose! Nowadays his pictures sell at high prices, but in these letters we find him offering to sign an agreement to send a dealer fifteen canvases each year for five years for the sum total of $480 a year! He made it his goal to be a savage (O'Brien uses those words), and apart from posthumous fame he reaped that reward.

Whether Gauguin was a great painter or a freak is a matter of opinion. With Cézanne and Van Gogh (who died an insane suicide) he is hailed as a leader in a new art. This book does not convince one of his genius. It does furnish a tragic picture of the profound moral abyss into which a man may fall who sacrifices to one passionate desire all bonds of friendship, family affection, and decent conduct.

Why, then, discuss Gauguin? It may be confessed that one reason is that he may be contrasted with the author of "Pages from the Past."[2] John Ayscough is the name on the title-page, and it may be remembered as that of a writer of a few moderately successful novels. The author is really a Catholic ecclesiastic, the Right Reverend Monsignor Count Bickerstaffe Drew. He is a delightful raconteur, a man who has enjoyed life immensely, who believes that the world has progressed and is progressing, who has warm sympathies and keen wit—the very antipodes of the self-immolated martyr to art ideals above described. He knew every one worth knowing a generation ago, has anecdotes or bits of criticism about Trollope, George Eliot, Mrs. Gaskell, and scores of people in literary, political, and social circles. His tone is friendly and urbane, but has the spice of apt retort and repartee.

Dr. Drew perhaps saw Cardinal Manning at closer range than any one else. His reports of the Cardinal's somewhat caustic wit and contrasting serene faith are good reading. Here is one about the snubbing of an ostentatious prelate:

> Once he brought a very magnificent bishop, who by no means despised ornament, to see St. Thomas's Seminary.
>
> "It is very plain," remarked his Lordship, scanning the rather austere façade.
>
> "You are right," rejoined the Cardinal most sweetly. "Quite. There is nothing vulgar about it."
>
> On another occasion the same prelate was a fellow-guest, with the Cardinal, of royalty. The Bishop came in purple; the Cardinal presently arrived in his ordinary black coat, breeches, gaiters, and apron; to whom the Bishop rushed up, much perturbed at thus eclipsing in splendor a Prince of the Church.
>
> "Never mind, my dear Lord," said the Cardinal. "It does not matter. I dare say no one will notice you."

And here is a story of Manning's friend Dr. Rawes:

> Concerning him, one who had been his pupil told me this story. The Doctor was his confessor, and he had been used to make his preparation for confession out of his own head. But on one occasion, finding a prayer-book in his seat in chapel, while waiting his turn to make his confession, he examined himself out of the formula he found there, and determined to make present use of it.
>
> When he went into the box, at first, while the youthful penitent followed his usual simple method, he was heard with the usual patient tolerance. But when, mindful of the book, he added:
>
> "Since my last confession I have not always been duly submissive to my superiors," there came from beyond the grille an irrepressible movement of impatience.
>
> "Nor," the boy went on, "have I been invariably affable to my equals."
>
> "Ugh!" from the confessor.
>
> "Nor," added the penitent, completing his formula, "have I been condescending to my inferiors."
>
> "You haven't got any!"

Evidently, judging from this delightful book, the life religious, sacerdotal, and celibate does not prevent a man being humorous, observing, and astute. Thus Manning observed of Disraeli:

> Dizzy was a Jew with a fund of Anglican predilections. He could not abide Nonconformity. (Nonconformists are traditionally Liberals.) He liked the Church of England because it is established and therefore ornate. He had also strings of affection for the Catholic Church because it is "the old Religion." He said to me one day, with high glee, in reference to a bill he was introducing, "It won't touch *us*, nor you; but it will dish the Dissenters."

And John Ayscough adds, as to Disraeli's novels: "They are too sparkling. The ladies and gentlemen talk like the ladies and gentlemen a ventriloquist holds on his knee."

Altogether this is a gracious and cheerful book and one that goes far to take the taste out of one's mouth left by Gauguin's morbid and self-centered groanings.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

[1] The Letters of Paul Gauguin to Georges Daniel de Monfried. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

[2] Pages from the Past. By John Ayscough. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $2.50.

THE NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY

DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE (THE). By Princess Pauline Metternich. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

Princess Pauline was a brilliant and erratic personage at the Court of Napoleon the Little. Presumably this is a translation, but nothing is told us as to when and where the original appeared except that in a prefatory chapter by Edward Legge—a sort of *chronique scandaleuse* of Paris and Vienna Court life—he remarks that he read in 1920 in "Le Temps" that the Princess was going to publish her recollections. She was both the granddaughter and the daughter-in-law of Prince Clemens Metternich, the famous Chancellor, for she married her Uncle Richard, son of the Chancellor.

The book is not important historically or politically, but it has some lively bits of reminiscence about Metternich, Napoleon III, Eugènie, Liszt, Wagner, Count Taaffe, Home, the medium (Browning's "Sludge"), and other notables of a generation ago and more.

LENIN. By M. A. Landau-Aldanov. From the French. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

This book will be interesting, and perhaps valuable, to any reader who is already somewhat familiar with Lenine and the recent history of Russia. By

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others it must be read with caution. There are several sects in the Communist school, and no love is lost between them. The author of this book is a representative of a sect bitterly hostile to the one to which Lenine belongs. The portrait is therefore that of a hostile critic. One chapter is devoted to "The Personality of Lenin." It is not flattering. He is not financially corrupt. He rendered valuable service to Germany, but was never her paid agent. He lives frugally and does not care for money. But he is a fanatic and has himself repeated the titles his comrades have given him: "autocrat, bureaucrat, formalist, centralist, one-sided, pigheaded, stubborn, narrow, suspicious, unsociable." He has surrounded himself with all kinds of common criminals, especially thieves. He writes poorly, is not an orator, knows very little outside of political economy. But he has a certain kind of magnetism; is a good hater; inspires and foments class hatred. "The strength which has made him the true prophet of our plunge to the depths of revolution lies in his ability to appeal to the lowest instincts of human nature." And his fanaticism makes him as unscrupulous in his methods as was Robespierre, with whom he may be compared.

This may be a true picture; we suspect that there is a large measure of truth in it. But no one, not even the author, would claim for it that it is unprejudiced. The author's anticipation of the future is encouraging to believers in the right of personal property and the civilization which has been built upon that right.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER. By Oscar Douglas Skelton. 2 vols. The Century Company, New York. $8.

No one could have seen the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier without finding him a singularly picturesque man. He came from an old Canadian-French family, but emancipated himself from Catholic and Conservative tutelage, for he was a natural Liberal. The story of this emancipation is the most interesting part of the present volumes. But they are interesting throughout. Not only do they describe an appealing and dramatic character, they cover the period of the development of Canada since its confederation—that is to say, from the status of a group of small provinces to the status of a nation. In this transformation Laurier was a great guide for the Dominion—perhaps he was the most eminent statesman Canada has produced. Certainly there was no more eloquent advocate of Imperial representation than he. Of a man like himself as such a representative he once said: "I should regard it as a glorious day when Canada would be represented in the historic halls of the Commons of England by a French-Canadian who would bring into these new surroundings . . . the logical spirit, the ardor of feeling, the lively imagination . . . which from all time has characterized the French genius." Yet with this he was equally insistent on Canada's independence. "Canada is a nation," he declared, "Canada is free. . . . In a few years the earth will be encircled by a series of independent nations, recognizing, however, the suzerainty of England."

MY AMERICAN DIARY. By Clare Sheridan. Illustrated. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.

Some readers are prejudiced against books written in diary form; they expect to find in them a lot of dates and inconsequential entries. This book will fairly disappoint such readers; the dates are unobtrusive and the entries, while gossipy, are sprightly, entertaining, and often shrewd in their characterizations. They cover a wide range of travel in both the United States and Mexico. They are certainly unconventional and, some readers will think, too frank—but then the author is an unconventional woman and is accustomed to speaking her mind. Her book reflects her character with unsparing fidelity.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICA. By Annie S. Peck. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

This is a useful and valuable compendium of information. It has new maps and is otherwise up to date. The publishers correctly describe it as a "mine of information in regard to the several countries of the southern continent—their cities and ports; transportation systems, exterior and interior; physical characteristics and natural resources; products and possibilities, agricultural, mineral, stock-raising, and forestry."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN (THE). By William Haslam Mills. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $2.50.

This story of the hundred years' service of the Manchester "Guardian" to its own town, to Great Britain, and to the world is told here succinctly and interestingly. American journalists may learn from it the inspiring lesson that, in the case at least of the high-minded Englishmen who founded and have conducted the "Guardian," exalted ideals and consistent devotion to them have resulted in a steadily widening success for their newspaper.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE OWNER'S BOOK (THE). By Allen L. Churchill and Leonard Wickenden. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $2.

The house-owner who objects to the high cost of repairs in these days may learn many money-saving tricks from this book. And even if economy is not his first thought, there are many things about the house—such as its electrical equipment, the treatment of hardwood floors, the water supply, etc.—that are explained so simply and thoroughly that the puzzled reader will be happy in the possession of the book.

IN THE CLUTCH OF CIRCUMSTANCE: MY OWN STORY. By a Burglar. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

Here is a tragical narrative with a happy ending. The author, he tells us, was unjustly sent to jail when a mere boy and his life thereby directed into channels of crime. His various prison experiences, his share in the "Mark Twain burglary," his sentence of ten years therefor, and his final redemption and resolve to become a useful member of society are described effectively.

NELSON'S NEW DICTIONARY. Prepared by the Nelson Editorial Staff, with an Introduction by John H. Finley, LL.D. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. $1.

A handy little word-book that will find a useful place on many a desk or typewriter. The print is larger than in most books of the kind, and the definitions are brief but comprehensive.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

PRIVILEGE. By Michael Sadleir. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

ROMANCE OF FIDDLER'S GREEN (THE). By Clara Endicott Sears. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.75.

RUSTLE OF SILK (THE). By Cosmo Hamilton. Illustrated. Little Brown & Co., Boston. $1.90.

SALT LAKE. By Pierre Benoit. Translated from the French by Florence and Victor Llona. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

SNOWDRIFT—A STORY OF THE LAND OF THE STRONG COLD. By James B. Hendryx. G. P. Putnam Sons, New York. $1.75.

BIOGRAPHY

DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON (A). Memoirs of Emilie de Pellapra, Comtesse de Brigode, Princess de Chimay. Translated by Katherine Miller. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

HUGO MUNSTERBERG. By Margaret Munsterberg. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

SERGEANT YORK AND HIS PEOPLE. By Sam K. Cowan. Illustrated. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $2.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

EUROPE IN CONVALESCENCE. By Alfred E. Zimmern. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

GERMAN CONSTITUTION (THE). By René Brunet. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $3.50.

IMMORTAL ITALY. By Edgar A. Mowrer. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW ECONOMICS. By Lionel D. Edie. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.75.

PROBLEMS IN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. By Thames Ross Williamson. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. $1.60.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST. By Leo Pasvolsky. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY. By Baron Sergius A. Korff, D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH (A). By Ramsay Muir. The World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. $8.

MISCELLANEOUS

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY. By John Lewis Gillin. The Century Company, New York. $4.

PSYCHIC LIFE OF INSECTS (THE). By E. L. Bouvier. Translated by L. O. Howard, Ph.D. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York. $3.

SENESCENCE, OR THE LAST HALF OF LIFE. By G. Stanley Hall. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $5.

STORY OF CHAUTAUQUA. By Jesse L. Hurlbut. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

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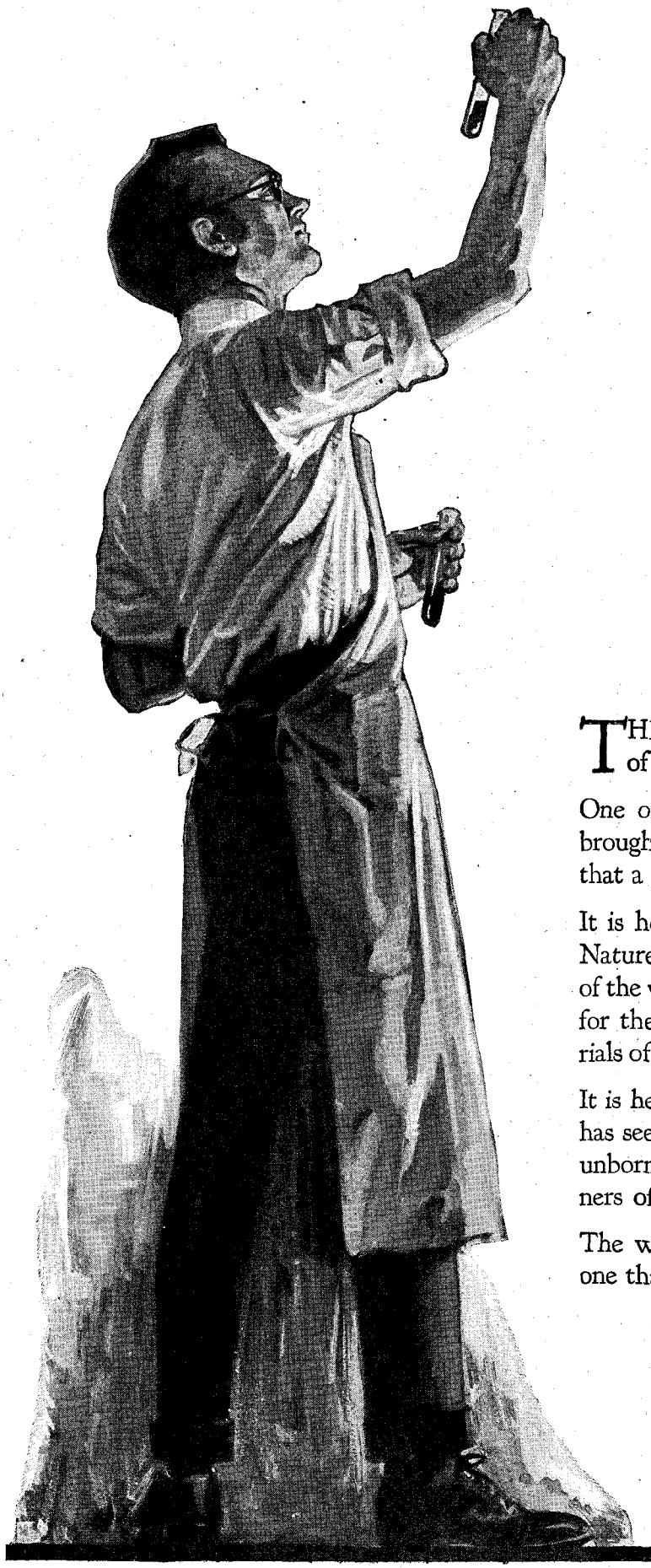

"Came Prometheus, the Fire-Bringer, he who snatched from the sun's glowing chariot thrice-precious fire and brought it, hidden in a fennel-stalk, to earth, that men might live like gods in its pleasant warmth."
(Transl. Greek Myth)

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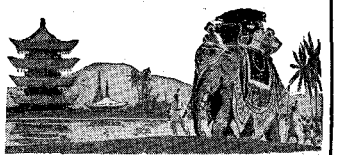

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KEENE VALLEY INN, Keene Valley, N. Y. Altitude 1,200 ft. Mtn. climbing, tennis, fishing. Capacity 150. $18 week up. Illus. booklet. W. W. Black, Prop.

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A Quiet Country Home (Now Open). Address G. W. POWERS, Cambridgeport, Vt.

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Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Real Estate

FLORIDA

Sarasota, Fla. **For Rent, Winter Season 1922-23**
Attractively furnished cottage facing beautiful Sarasota Bay. 8 rooms, 3 baths, all conveniences. Also furnished apartment, 6 rooms. E. POPE, 1116 Century Bldg., Chicago.

MAINE

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS. Cottage at Squirrel Island, Maine. Fireplace, inclosed porch, electricity, bath, 5 bedrooms. Faces the sunset over the bay. Maine championship tennis played on the island. Furnished, $3,500. H. W. HOBSON, Squirrel Island, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

Furnished Cottage **Ocean Frontage**
Ten rooms and bath; boating, etc. Reasonable. R. E. FARRIER, Nantucket, Mass.

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Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

To Let for August At Sagamore Beach, Cape Cod
a new furnished cottage, 7 rooms, 4 sleeping-rooms, all modern conveniences, large piazza. B. M. B., "Rosemead," Sagamore Beach, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

IDEAL OUTING BUNGALOW FOR RENT
On Metedeconk River, near Bayhead; new, furnished 6-room house; 2-car garage; hot and cold water. Address 6,939, Outlook.

BASS LAKE Bungalows, 3, 4 and 5 furnished rooms; rent by week as desired; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. O. MILLER, Blairstown, N. J.

Camping Sites near Spring Lake
Ocean within walking distance. Inquire Southern Tea Room, Sea Girt, N. J.

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Boys' Camp Site for rent. Long lease. Buildings and equipment can be purchased for next season at reasonable price. Exceptionally beautiful and healthful place, large area, near railroad main line. Unusual opportunity. For details apply to 7,905, Outlook.

Eastern Long Island Peconic Bay & Sound Front Properties for sale or rent, summer homes a specialty. Illustrated booklet mailed upon receipt of 25c.
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A Newly Remodeled Farmhouse, 1 mile from the ocean, in southern Rhode Island. Ten rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water, fireplaces, sleeping-porch, verandas, beautiful trees. Pure spring water, trout brook, pond, 120 acres. Barn, garages, poultry-house, icehouse. Desirable for summer home or for entire year. Immediate sale on account of owner's health. Address 7,893, Outlook.

VERMONT

Summer Home (farmhouse) **for sale,** plainly furnished in camp style. Southern Vt., elevation 1,700 feet. Beautiful woodland and mountain scenery; bathing brook, abundance of berries; good soil for vegetables; water in house, cool spring near by. Railroad 8 miles, auto bus; village 2 miles; good neighbors. Price $1,250. Address Mr. R. CALLENDER, 4429 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia.

Country Board

WANTED
Elderly people to board and care for. 7,897, Outlook.

Boarders Wanted

Wanted to Board Party of three or four people. Farm, all conveniences. Pleasant surroundings. 7,883, Outlook.

A Few Guests Taken at a quiet ocean resort one mile from Spring Lake. Large rooms and porches; garage on premises. Exceptional meals. Inquire Southern Tea Room, 1721½ Chestnut St., Phila.

Boarders Wanted—Highland Farms. Mile from depot, 4 hours from Boston. Outdoor sleeping. $9 and $12 per week. Mrs. Charles Edwards, Chester Depot, Vt. R.D. 1.

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BOOK MANUSCRIPTS WANTED! Any subject immediate reading and report. Dorrance, Publishers, 308 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

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START profitable mail-order business at home. We teach you by successful method. Particulars free. Walnamore Company, Mail Order Dept., Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income; home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

RARE opportunity for woman, capable, educated, with some capital, as associate in high-class girls' boarding school. Handsome home, large grounds, near New York. 1,788, Outlook.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side.

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges, and universities. Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL or business stationery. 150 letter sheets and 100 envelopes, $1. Postpaid. Burnett Print Shop, 320 Ohio St., Ashland, O.

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LARGE comfortable room, private house, in Mt. Vernon. Excellent meals. Large grounds and veranda. Christian business lady or gentleman. 1,800, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months' spare-time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet C M-27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE manager of experience (female) for small restaurant in ideal location in Washington, D. C. Must be very capable, as owner leaves town indefinitely. Only those with definite references need answer. Address 822 Connecticut Ave.

WANTED—Administrative assistant to executive of important public scientific institution in Middle West. Give qualifications, salary expected, career. Apply 1,796, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CHRISTIAN woman of education and refinement, one especially fond of children, will find congenial employment as managing housekeeper in business man's home. Three refined and cheerful motherless children, youngest eight, very much need the influence of such a woman. Begin September 1. References. 1,792, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED, for September, experienced teacher, lady, governess, Protestant, not over thirty, for girl eight. Country. Sixty dollars month. Good references. Please send photo. Box 15, Fairville, Chester County, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE, hospital training, desires position to care for delicate child or infant. Best references. Box 1112, North Warren, Pa.

Business Situations

CULTURED young woman having knowledge German, Spanish, French, experience in business and foreign travel, desires position private secretary-stenographer to party traveling abroad. References exchanged. 1,782, Outlook.

MATURE gentlewoman, with boy 8, desires position as housemother in boys' school near New York. Box 312, Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED, by young man, 32, single, with five years' experience, position as farm manager or assistant. Excellent references. 1,787, Outlook.

EXECUTIVE—Capable young woman, publicity experience, successful campaign work, desires interesting high grade position, preferably in Philadelphia or New York. 1,802, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experienced, conscientious, good manager, wishes position in small family. Gentlemen. Suburban home, one servant. Reference. 1,783, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CONGREGATIONAL pastor, middle-aged, Yale graduate, desires position as companion during August. 1,773, Outlook.

FIRST-class housekeeper, music teacher. *Secure now. Give particulars.* 1,789, *Outlook.*

GENTLEWOMAN of refinement and ability desires position—chaperon to one or more motherless girls, or housemother in boys' school. Has traveled extensively. 1,799, *Outlook.*

CHANGE desired. Housemother, matron, other responsible position. Executive ability. Refined, Protestant. 1,794, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Position, governess or companion. Miss Deans, Essex Center, Vt.

KINDERGARTEN teacher, experienced, wishes school position. September. 1,791, *Outlook.*

ORIENTALIST. Ph.D., instructor in large university, twelve years student and teacher of Indian languages, literature, and religions, reading Sanskrit and Pali, speaking Hindustani, *author of articles in scientific and popular magazines,* desires position that will take him to India. 1,790, Outlook.

BROTHER and sister, experienced teachers, former mathematics and science, latter home economics or housekeeper, desire positions together. 1,795, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

AMBITIOUS WRITERS send to-day for free copy America's leading magazine for writers of photoplays, stories, poems, songs. Instructive, helpful. Writer's Digest, 688 Butler Building, Cincinnati.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

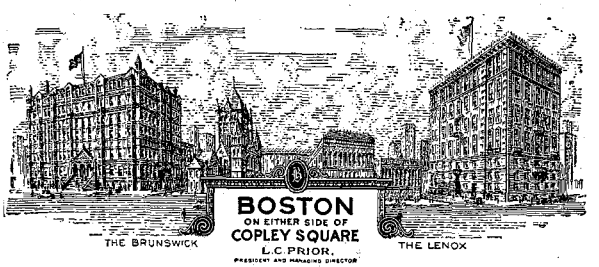
MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

OPPORTUNITY for invalid or convalescent to have luxurious home in country with nursing and medical attendance at moderate rate. 1,776, Outlook.

WANTED—Two normal girls, three to ten, summer cottage, Connecticut hills. References. P. O. Box 182, Hartford, Conn.

GENTLEWOMAN, alone, is seeking an unselfish, old-fashioned, practical woman, 40-50, with common sense, good chum, to share country cottage and expenses. 50 miles from N. Y. Only those fond of quiet country life and animals and looking for permanent home need apply. Address Refined, 1,798, Outlook.

WANTED—A Martin & Martin side saddle, in good condition. 1,801, Outlook.



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Registered in New York State, offers a 2½ years' course—as general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

YOUR WANTS in every line of household, educational, business, or personal service—domestic workers, teachers, nurses, business or professional assistants etc., etc.—whether you require help or are seeking a situation, may be filled through a little announcement in the classified columns of The Outlook. If you have some article to sell or exchange, these columns may prove of real value to you as they have to many others. Send for descriptive circular and order blank AND FILL YOUR WANTS. Address
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Her God-Speed Gift of Flowers

"God-speed" is a word not often used nowadays, but the spirit of its genuine old-time sweetness returns when you "say it with flowers."

How different the journey companioned by the thought that somebody cares. And in life's journey how pleasant the way when garlanded about each stepping-stone of time—our birthdays—are those God-speed remembrances from friends expressed in flowers.

"Say it with Flowers"

Your Florist will be glad to aid in your selections of floral tokens appropriate for every occasion.

Flowers may be telegraphed to any place in the United States or Canada and delivered in a few hours through the Florist Telegraph Delivery Service.

BY THE WAY

ONE of the favorite ways of "seeing New York" is from the top of a Fifth Avenue bus. In fair weather this gives an interesting view of the busy Avenue, with its fine stores, its congested traffic, its churches and residences. The outside seats of the bus are therefore nearly always crowded—except in rainy weather, when they are deserted by all but a few hardy sightseers. A rainy day brings a loss to the bus company of $1,000 an hour, a daily paper says. On the other hand, the ill wind that brings for the busses a dark rainy afternoon proves a good thing for the subway, whose income thereby gains $10,000 for the half-day, it is said, from the passengers who might otherwise walk or take the bus or a surface car.

Let the stranger in New York City who by chance becomes oppressed with the vastness, the unfriendliness, or the noise of the metropolis, turn into Twenty-ninth Street at Fifth Avenue and go into the quiet of the Little Church Around the Corner and read the following inscription on a small memorial window. Having read it, he should go away heartened again for plunging into the maelstrom outside:

RICHARD MANSFIELD

One who never turned his back, but
marched breast-forward
Never doubted clouds would break
Never dreamed though Right were
worsted Wrong would triumph
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to
fight better
Sleep to wake.

So pungent are some of the Japanese sayings, the Boston "Transcript" observes, that our equivalents seem flat in comparison. For example, where we say, "Accidents will happen in the best of families," the Japs have it, "Even a monkey will sometimes fall from a tree." "The more haste, the less speed," becomes "If in a hurry, go round." And where we say, "Oil and water will not mix," they say, "You can't rivet a nail in a custard."

"When I was a little girl, five or six years ago," says the twelve-year-old author of a prize letter in the "Nebraska Farmer," "I was told to cook some asparagus while my mother was working in the garden. I called to mother and asked her how much salt to put in it. She answered back, 'Oh, about a level teaspoonful,' but I understood her to say, 'Eleven teaspoonfuls.' I thought that a great amount, but said to myself, Mother must know. Still, I only put nine spoonfuls in. As we began supper I said, 'Mother, I didn't put eleven teaspoonfuls of salt in the asparagus; I only put nine in. I am sorry if I didn't put enough in, but eleven spoonfuls seemed like so many!' 'Eleven teaspoonfuls!' exclaimed mother, and father and mother and brothers had a good laugh on me. Whenever asparagus is mentioned I think of the first time I ever cooked any."

Dwyer's Letters and Views from Strange Cities

In November I ran a little advertisement in The Outlook in which I told of my Personal Weekly Letters from foreign towns, each letter from a different city, each enclosing a view. I offered a free specimen letter to all Outlook readers who would send their names and addresses.

I received scores of letters, and seventy per cent of the inquirers are now subscribers. They are more than subscribers. They are Friends. I think of myself as the Traveling Friend.

These November subscribers have received letters from Cannes, Monte Carlo, San Remo, Genoa, Ajaccio, Calvi, Toulon, Marseilles, Turin, Milan, Lake Como, Verona, Venice, Trieste, the Italian Battlefields, Padua, Thun, Lucerne, Chiasso, Monaco, and other places. They write me splendid letters of thanks telling me how delighted they are with the Letters and Views.

Outlook readers are intelligent searchers after reliable information. My letters contain that information because they are mailed in the city I write about. **I am on the spot.**

You probably know my work. I am the author of many books and a thousand short stories in leading magazines.

Wouldn't you like a free specimen letter and view? No obligation. A bright chatty letter of people and attractions. Of Monte Carlo and the Casino perhaps? Of lovely Lucerne and the Lake? Of Venice and her thousand Canals?

Write me to the European Forwarding Address:

James Francis Dwyer
37 Boulevard Gambetta, Nice (A-M) France

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Direct from the Importer to you by Prepaid Parcel Post at the wholesale price. A rich, strong, "flavory" coffee in the whole bean—or ground as you want it. Its aroma delightful, taste delicious; a coffee for the connoisseur at a "popular" price. It's a *Real Drink!*

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